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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,723.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 17, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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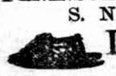

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd May	EGYPT	7915	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	8500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11500
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Baressich	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,595	S Climakas	1st July 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,688	B. Cobol	24th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,605	Mon 17th May	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 20th May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. MADURA," 1,956 tons, 17th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein and Bushire,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowiet, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad,

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 22nd May,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
15th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnet	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMRA	5,688	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Robufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
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Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons;	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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OTB THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY. Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

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POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

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Covers for Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, &c., &c., &c.

WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.
APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
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and last, but not least,
GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS.
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

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Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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BOMBAY. J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE

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CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, ESQ. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
BOMBAY GATE KEEPER, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Kamaki.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Sourabaya.	Yokohama:
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe,
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York:
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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INSURANCES of every description effected.

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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Linyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyeui	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglai (Maiden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld,

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Albert Buildings,
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ASSAYE," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, also from LONDON, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at "D and E" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the above Association, will be held at Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.'s Office, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 6-15 P. M.

L. McILWRICK,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned ANIMALS, CARRIAGES, &c., belonging to the Porbandar State, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Porbander, at the Huzur Office at 2 p. m. on the 7th of June, 1909 (MONDAY), and subsequent days. The property can be seen at the Chiriakhana, at the Raj Mahel, between the hours 8 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m. daily:—

Carriages, Horses, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Panthers, Leopards, Shetland Ponies, Zebras, Ostriches, Bears, Birds of various kinds, &c.

The State does not bind itself to accept the highest bid.

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a qualified ENGINEER, for the Porbandar State, conversant also with irrigation matters. Apply before the 7th of June, with testimonials, stating qualifications and terms.

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.

Porbandar, 6th May, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and District Engineer, Poona.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th April, 1909.

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Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

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THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65-3 Pacha Gally.

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Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurneys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Cheeks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

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BRANCH:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —

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ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

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SPECIAL FOURTH SHOW.

A GOLD WATCH.

will be given away during the 1st Show and a Prize well also be given away in each of the next three Shows.

DON'T MISS

MOUNTAIN SLIDE—ONE ANNA.

only that day per Slide.

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THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.

FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LATEST COMICS EACH SHOW.

7-30 TO 9 AND 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

3 SPECIAL SESSIONS ON SATURDAY 3 7 TO 8-30, 8-45 TO 10-15 AND 10-30 TO 12 P. M.

Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.

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ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.

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GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

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PRICES AS USUAL.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has fully established its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because, this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:—

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
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WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as single and double almyrahs, cupboards, dining table by Wimbridge, mahogany chest of drawers, sideboard, sofas, chairs, book and hat stand, cottage piano by Kap, iron safe.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Schulhoff in good order.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., Acting Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Tajs Vajir Badalpara, an Insolvent,

1 Victoria in broken condition.

At 3 p.m

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 Double-Cylinder motor car 10-12 H. P. Side-entrance, in working order.

1 De Dion motor car 8-h. p. 5-seated, a racing car.

1 French-polished office shigram.

1 Double seated brougham.

1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 Trap with pony and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, just opposite Tram Terminus on the first floor above the Arabed Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, consisting of a set of dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, minor door almiras, marble topped dressing and wash-hand, tables, glassware, crockeryware, plateaware, windproof lamps, carpets sweet-toned cottage piano Jost's fan, gimrickshaw, open carved blackwood furniture, etc., the property of H. Lakin, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be in view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH MAY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE CHAWL, at Ripon Road, (Tram Lines), Byculla Flats.

By order of the mortgagees and with the consent of the mortgagor Hemraj Khimjee and others, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th day of May, 1909, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty two (242) square yards or thereabouts being a part or parcel of the Plots No. 59 and 60, mentioned in the deed of sale, dated the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight (1,888) and made between the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay of the one part, and said Abha Aboo of the other part, together with messuages, tenements or dwellinghouse, or range of buildings or chawl, erected, built and standing thereon, together with the right of use of the gully abutting to and being between the hereditaments built by the said Abha Aboo in the remaining portion of the said two plots of ground, situate lying and being on the east side of Ripon Road on the Byculla Flats, outside the Fort in the Sub-district of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly along with other portion under Street No. 265, and Ward No. 4078 (4), and now under Street No. 262 C, and Ward No. 4075, and now or lately Registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Survey No. 1 and 2 and 84/83, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Peer Bundoo and Salley Mahomed Khatoo, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Purshotum Ebjee, and on or towards the south by the other property of Abha Aboo.

Private offers for the above property will be received by Messrs. Moolji and Khambatta, Solicitors, for the mortgages, at their Office in Church Gate Street, or by the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, 1909, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

Under instructions from Messrs. Motilal Doolabhram and Harkisandas Madhav, executors of the late Will and Testament of Bai Jaikore, widow of Laxmon Jetha deceased.

2 silver lotas.
1 pair silver anklets.
2 pairs gold bangles.
2 gold necklaces.
1 diamond ring, 2 pearl ekokhrasand.
1 ruby earring.

By order of the concerned 10 field glasses.

1 second-hand Chubb's safe.

1 country made safe made of thick iron plates and fitted with iron bands,

3 English safes with Chubb's lock and 40 watches.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Gooculdas Bowjee.

G	1684/87	5 bales Native shawls.
8027	1185/86	
R	1688	

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 17TH MAY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Miscellaneous Grain and Seed, Sweepings, Victoria Carriage and Horse, Clearing Appliance, Pedhi, Furniture, Empty Gunny Bags and Gunny Bag Pieces.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 283 of 1909.

Narsey Vishram of Bombay, Lohana, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by his next friend Jetabai, widow of Vishram Canji, residing at Wadgadi, outside the Fort..... Plaintiff.

V/S.

(1) Raghavji Canji, (2) Lakhabai alias Premabai, widow of Hariram Canji, both of Bombay, Lohana, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Dana Bundar and Wadgadi respectively, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court, dated 5th instant, and made in the above matter, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee and Co., Attorneys for the Defendants, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at Mahaluxmi Mills Godowns, at 2-30 p.m., and at Olive Street, 6th Cross Lane, at 3 p.m. the following moveable property:—

Bags of mixed seeds, flour, poppy seeds, rida, hurda, bhura, tillee seeds, linseeds, Kachra, matra, rice, dutcha, bajri, chinoo, chala, castorseeds, ajinoo, wheat, matra, &c., &c., including one victoria with pony also, iron pans, one wooden cleaning machine, wooden casks, one safe without lock, lamp, sieves, cushions, iron balances with weights, empty gunny bags, and gunny bag pieces, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid within three days from the date of sale. The property is now on view.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee & Co., Defendants' Attorneys, at their Office, No. 89, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B.B. & C. I. Railway Co. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's stables:—

35 bales, F. F. Cotton, damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for the removal of the following buildings:

Building St. Nos. 3 A 3, : 79 B, : 2 : 3 : 9 : 239 (5) case Nos. 67 : 34 : 43 : 33A : 28 etc Khetwadi Main Road and 5th Lane Bhatwadi, Mulukwadi, Girgaum Back Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 17TH MAY, 1909.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4. For Internal and external use. A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tollygunge, Calcutta

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, Irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, and foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 12½, and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, its potency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front, Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best promote their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the

NOW READY] [PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette

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SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 14, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 15, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/2	2-16	
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 7/8	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	83 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/16	1-16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16	1-16	
do. in New York ...	52 7/8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April,	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4	1-8	1-4
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1-4d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Weak.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £380,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 30,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots			Fair demand, steady.
Futures			Steady.
East Indian ...			Quiet.
Manchester ...			Strong.
Total Sales ...			10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export			1,000
Imports			24,000
Mid-Americans ...			5·78 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			8 5-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·68 —03	5·71 —03	5·73 —02	5·74 —02	5·73 —01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·71 —01	5·70 —01	5·70 —01	5·69 —01	

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	17,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	2,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	12,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·35+05

Futures—Month of July 10·36 unchgd. } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.

Do. Oct. 10·81—01 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 5-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 10·67+03
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·78+03
Closing Tone of Spot—9,470 Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	98,000	Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	30,000	"
Do. do. to France and Continent	50,000	"
Do. do. to Japan	7,000	"
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	569,000	"
Do. do. at Interior Ports	362,000	"

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 1/4
F. G. Broach	d.	5 5/16
Good Broach	d.	5 3/8
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5 7/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
Fine Comras	d.	5 5/16
F. G. Comras	d.	5
Good Comras	d.	4 31/32
Good M. G. Comras ...	d.	4 31/32
Fine M. G. Comras	d.	5 1/16
Fine Bengals	d.	4 30/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	4 31/32
Good Bengals	d.	4 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	5 1/16
Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London	d.	4 31/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Liverpool—Sellers)	d.	5 1/32
Months—July-August		
Fair Red Cocconadas—C. I. F.—London	d.	4 1/32
Cocanadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London	d.	4 14/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4 32/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 32/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 7-8—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 3-4 May—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 1-2 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 May-June—Havre—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 3-8—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—8 3-16 unchgd

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 5d.—Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£70	
Yellow Metal	5 7-8d.	

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£	4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & F. O. B. Liverpool	£	12 10 9
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£	5 5 9

Arrivals :—
"Bridelge," "Fangtarn."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [15TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sova	76,800	London	Indian Specie Bank
40 Bars Silver ..	77,267	London	International Bank
107 Bars Silver...	1,91,897	London	Chartered Bank
304 Bars Silver...	5,41,196	London	Yokohama Bank
42 Bars Silver ...	77,586	London	Comptoir National
3 Boxes Sovs.....	5,145	Aden	
Gold Coins	53,803		
3 Cases Sovs.....	24,750		Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	6,150	Jeddah	
Rupees	3,350		
1 Bundle Rupees	1,700	Muscat	
1 Bundle Rupees	440	Dwarka	
1 Bundle Rupees	477	Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	1,000	Porebunder	
1 Bundle Silver Dollars	1,250	Karachi	D Khimjee
1 Box Sovs	1,162		
Gold Coins ...	2,370	Alexandria	J M E Obadiah
Rupees	96		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	26	29,190
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	42	53,258

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—
There is nothing to record and the market remains steady at the rates that have continued to prevail, during the past week, namely, T. T. 1s. 3 31-32d., Demand 1s. 4d., and Credits (3 months) 1s. 4 1-8d. Far Eastern rates are also steady as under.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	133 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened and closed at 94-8 for both Cash and Settlement, without any variation and no business passing. The Calcutta quotations are a sixteenth lower in both places.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·8
1st Settlement	"	

Bullion :—
The price of Silver in London has advanced 1-16d. for both Ready and Forward (2 months), but the market is reported weak. There are no advices from New York. The local market opened and closed at 62-1 for June Settlement, with a small amount of business transacted. Bar Gold is steady as below.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a. p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	3 0
Australian Bar Gold ...	...	24	2 0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	8 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	0 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	61	15 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	62	1 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	62	1 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
We have little change to report in the position of our market. Prices are steady and practically unchanged with little doing in contracts beyond a few settlements of May deliveries.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate demand by mills. Exporters to Europe are almost out of the market, but there was a fair enquiry by Japan shippers for Broach.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	258/9	Mar.1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	253	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	248	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	245	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	235	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	240	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	235	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	240	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	239	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	193	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns	238	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	258	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.	
Estimated Sales	5,000 Bales.	
Total Imports	nil.	

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·68	5·71	5·73	5·74
unchgd.			
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·73 unchgd.	5·72 +01	5·70 unchgd.	5·70 unchgd.	5·70 +01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is easier with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 14 0	B. T.
May	"	8 4 6	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier with little doing and we quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 0 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 12 0	"
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 11 0	"
Brown Delhi, May ...	"	7 13 0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—
This market is also easier and prices are declining.

We quote :—

May	Rs.	9 13 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30 12 0
Forward...	Rs.	6 3 6 R. T.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Rowseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6 3 0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

WHEAT—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

White Delhi May ...	Rs.	6 2 6	R. T.
White Pesi, 85 p. c. May	"	6 5 0	"
Soft red	"	42 0 0	"

LOCAL YARNS :—
Owing to the advance in Cotton mills are asking higher prices, but there is little business doing, as the China markets are quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,462	1-2
India	78	1-4
Indian Specie Bank	57	

Mills :—

Century	290	
Crescent	100	X. D.
David	417	1-2
Empress	290	
Howard and Bullough	460	
Kohinoor	730	
Manockji Petit	3,09	
New Great Eastern	197	1-2
Ooorla Mill...	620	

Presses :—

New Benar...	485	
New Mofussil	710	

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	292	
Badhan Pile & Co	123	
Bamamankua Manganese ...	6	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary..	113	
" " " Preference ...	150	
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference...	285	
Delhi Flour Mill	126	1-4
Telephone Co.	31	1-2 X.D.

Railways—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m, yesterday :—

Cotton	8,413 bales.
Wheat	25,562 cwts.
Linseed	9,250 "
Rapeseed	9,878 "
Gingellyseed	425 "
Poppyseed...	10,239 "
Groundnuts	851 "
Castorseed	11,541 "
Rice	3,250 "
Myrabollams	5,128 "
Cottonseed	5,048 "
Mowrseed...	185 "
Gram	1,633 "
Joowar	471 "
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 15.] [BOMBAY, MAY 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85 1/2	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 1/8	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/8		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8		3/16
Do. in New York ...	52 3/8		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	from	1st ultimo,
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 5/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 27-32d.
Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet.
Bar Gold 77s. 9 1-4d. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots			Quiet but steady.
Futures			Quiet.
East Indian			Quiet.
Manchester			Quiet.
Total Sales			6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export			500 "
Imports			Nil.
Mid-Americans			5·79+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			8 11-16+1-16
*Sales increased yesterday by			10,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·67 —01	5·70 —01	5·75 —01	5·72 —02	5·71 —02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·70 —01	5·69 —01	5·69 —01	5·69 unchgd.	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	14,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	Nil
Do. to Continent... ...	...	5,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·35 unchanged.

Futures—Month of July 10·62—04 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later partially on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. Oct. 10·74—07 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—10 5-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·62—08
Do. do. October, 10·66—12
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	3,710,000	Bales.
" " " East Indian	203,000	"
" Quantity in Sight	12,760,000	"

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	59,000	Bales
" Sold on Speculation	2,000	"
" Sold for Exportation	2,000	"
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	68,000	"
" Actual Exports	6,000	"
" Week's Imports	80,000	"
" Stock	1,502,000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	600	"
" Sold on Speculation	nil	
" Sold for Exportation	400	"
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	600	"
" Actual Exports	200	"
" Week's Imports	nil	
" Stocks	11,000	"
Afloat American	100,000	"
" Indian	5,000	"

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 42 1-4 May-June—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—44—May—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 46 1-4 May-June, Havre—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—43 1-4—May-June—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 3/16 unchgd.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 5s. 5d.—Value.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Bank D. D. 1s. 3 31-32d. Little change in coal shares.
Tea is as follows :—Amluckie, 43; Central Cachar, 61; Durrung, 43; Eastern Cachar, 51; East India, 42; Longview, 50; Phœnix, 31.

The floor of a kitchen in London-road, Northwich, which is in the centre of the area affected by brine pumping, began to move while three men were cooking their dinner, and within three minutes the kitchen, 15ft. long, and a shed 10ft. long had vanished in a hole 40ft. in diameter and 16ft. deep. The men and a dog escaped into the yard at the first movement.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

COOMBES—May 2, at Rangoon, to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Coombes, a daughter.
HUTTON—May 6, at Inseín, to Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, a son.
KINLOCH—May 10, at Culloccony Estate, Ketagiri, the wife of Angus M. Kinloch, of a daughter.
PENN—May 10, at Hutti (Deccan), the wife of A. E. E. Penn, Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ltd., of a son.

DEATH.

ROSSELET—May 8, at Multan, Charles Ulysse Lodge Rosselet, B. A. (London), late Head Master, P. S. I., Mussoorie, D. B. School, Naini Tal, and Government High School, Multan.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 9-48m., 9-47a. Low water, 3-15m. 3-36a.
The Naigaum Mills Company, 137 Hornby Road, 4 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
City of Bombay Building Company, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, annual meeting Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s office, 6-15 p.m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, Opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Get what you can honestly ; use what you get frugally."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12·0m. p.m.; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57·8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m.; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, May 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 10-38m., 10-32a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-27a.
Wednesday, May 19.—Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 11-26m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-38m., 5-16a.
Thursday, May 20.—Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 0-12m., 11-50a. Low water, 5-18m., 6-3a.
Friday, May 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-56m. Low water, 5-57m., 6-49a.
Saturday, May 22.—Western India Cotton Growing Syndicate, general meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-41m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-36m., 7-36a.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The vacation of the Small Causes Court at Bombay commences to-day; and the Court will re-open for bussiness on Monday the 7th June next.

CHARITY AT FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Ardasir Nasarvanji Mody, a sum of Rs. 31,003 was subscribed for charitable and religious purposes.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Honourable Secretaries of the Bombay Ladies, Branch have received a reply from H. E. the Governor, through Captain Drummond A.D.C., expressing his appreciation of the sympathy of the members with him in his late bereavement.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per s.s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day, Monday. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Dunerie" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day, Monday.

A NEW JAIN BOARDING SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.—It is gratifying to notice the gradual increase of educational agencies among the Jains of Bombay. Out of the munificent gift of two lakhs of rupees made by the late Mr. Gokulbhoy Mulchand, his heirs are building a new boarding school in Elphinstone Road. The school house is expected to be ready in a few months.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During March the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 211; among them the number of men was 48, women 38, and children 125.—During April the number of patients treated was 390; among them the number of men was 68, women 72, and children 160.

MR. S. BANERJEE IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Surendnath Banerjee, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Calcutta, and was received at the Victoria Terminus Station by a number of friends, including Mr. D. E. Wacha, Joint General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association. Mr. Banerjee drove to the Ballard Pier, from where he embarked for England to attend the Imperial Press Conference. Mr. Digby of the "Indian Daily News," also left for England by the same steamer.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection :—1 crab-eating Macaque (macacus cynomulgus) by Mr. G. G. Shipp; 2 crab-eating Macaque (macacus cynomulgus) by Mrs. E. Holmes; 1 Indian Antelope (antelope cervicapra) by Mr. Osmaston; 1 Indian Antelope (antelope cervicapra) by Lady Janbai; 1 Indian Gazelle (Gazella Binnetti) by Mr. V. M. Adenwala; 1 African Leopard (Felis pardus) by Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw and Brothers of Aden.

FALL OF A WALL.—The Coroner Mr Lambert held an inquest in Kherwa Gulli, on the body of one Jamal Bapobhai, a milkman. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was standing under the wall of a stable, when suddenly without warning a portion of the wall fell on him and he was buried under the debris. He was found dead. The jury returned a verdict that the death of Jamal was caused by multiple injuries received by the accidental fall on him of a portion of the outer wall of a house, and that they were of opinion that no one was to blame, but that the rest of the wall should be pulled down at once.

OPEN VERDICT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of one Sebastian Francis, aged about 25. The evidence showed that on Saturday a gardener saw the body of the deceased floating in a well in the compound of Government House, Parel. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned an open verdict.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of a Hindu, whose name was unknown. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday the body of the deceased was found floating in the sea of Mody Bunder. There were no marks of violence on the body, which appeared to be rather emaciated. The jury returned an open verdict.

THE FRANCIS WILLARD HOME.—The ladies responsible for the "Francis Willard Home for Aged and Friendless Women" kindly arranged a sale of work, which took place on Saturday evening in the tent occupied by Mrs. Sloane, at Back Bay, near the Bandstand. The collection of needlework and fancy articles was unusually good and artistic. The stalls were presided over by Mesdames Sloane, Gordon, Sharp, Gutteridge, Ward, Valentine and Bird. Owing to the success on Saturday it has been decided to continue the sale to-day. In order that patrons and friends of the Home who, on Saturday, were occupied elsewhere, may have an opportunity of attending. The sale will begin at 5 p.m. Refreshments will be served.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music. under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-20 p.m. to-day :—

March	Bavarda ..... Starke
Overture ...	Flotte Bursche ..... Suppe
Song (Cornet Solo)...	Mona ..... Adam
Selection ...	Pirates of Penzance ..... Sullivan
Valse	The Old Belfry ..... Phelps
Selection ...	A Grand Military Tattoo ... Regan
American Sketch ...	By the Swanee River..... ..Myddleton

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of April last 1 horse and 4 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 15 horses, 64 bullocks and 1 buffalo, were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment. During the last month 460 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 36 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 26 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates. Four offenders were prosecuted and fined by the Agents at Bandra during the month of April last for cruelty to their animals.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of April last there were 46 horses, 187 bullocks, 1 parrot, 1 goat and 25 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of April 45 horses, 121 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 cat, 1 parrot, 4 goat and 41 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 50 horses, 107 bullocks, 4 cows, 1 buffalo, 1 parrot and 33 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. Five cases among horses, two cases among bullocks, one case among parrots, two cases among goats and 13 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following number of animals were treated as out-patients during the month : 24 horses, 13 bullocks, 7 cows, 3 buffaloes, 58 dogs, 1 cat, 1 fowl, 3 parrots, 1 kitten and 1 canary.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—A correspondent writes:—The Concert got up in aid of the Catholic Association (Young Ladies Home) by Mr. Gerald Chard, was a huge success. The programme was varied, attractive and entertaining, both vocal and instrumental. The evening opened with a piano and mandoline duet by Miss Reynolds and Mr. Pennington, then followed songs, sentimental and comic by Messrs. Partridge, Jolley, Flynn, Rice, Gerrand and Parkes, and Miss Thoy, Miss Barclay, Mrs. Chard and Mrs. Byrne. Each piece was well rendered and well received, if we may judge from the loud plaudits and the number of encores. The instrumental performance by Mr. Haddrell (violin solo), Mr. Rice (piccolo solo) Mr. Pennington (violin cello solo), and Messrs. D'Costa, Sorris and Rice (banjo trio with chimes) were brilliant and drew general praise from the audience. The absence of Messrs. Kempton and Green through indisposition made a void in the programme. The removal of chairs and other impediments before midnight was hastened with much fervour by the younger generation. Every thing mundane must come to an end and this entertainment closed a little before cock-crow. The Hamilton piano, kindly placed at the disposal of the performers, was a sweet full-toned instrument and added much to the beauty of the music. Nor must be forgotten the amount of energy and time brought to bear by Mr. and Mrs. Chard to make the Concert successful and through their instrumentality it was a success in the fullest meaning of the word. The Institution for whose benefit it was got up is young yet and deserves every help and encouragement.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

THE following is re-published regarding certificates of identity to be given to Indian students and others visiting England. The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances are unable to complete their course of education.

2. In order to enable the Secretary of State to deal with such cases satisfactorily, the Governor-General in Council has decided that it is necessary to press upon Indian students and others visiting England the desirability of providing themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as as the case may be.

MASSINA'S HOSPITAL.

Death of a Trustee.

IN connection with the death of Mr. Ardershir N. Mody the following notice was put up in Dr. Massina's Hospital, over the signature of Dr Masina, Principal Medical Officer and Managing Trustee of the Hospital : "It is with the deepest regret that I have to announce the death of Mr. Ardesir Nusserwanji Mody, one of the most esteemed and revered Trustees of the Hospital. The late Mr. Mody was a staunch friend, admirer and well-wisher of the Hospital ever since his first visit to the Institution in the beginning of 1904. As a mark of respect for the deceased whose indefatigable zeal and earnestness of heart for the growth, development and welfare of the Hospital were always exemplary, and unique, there will be no operations performed for the next three days except those of emergency; it is with the deepest grief and with all feelings of gratitude I put on record that by the death of Mr. Ardashir Nusserwanji Mody the Hospital has lost its best patron and thereby sustained a most irreparable loss."

THE Aerial League of the British Empire have decided to form a branch in India, with the object of interesting officers and Anglo-Indians in general in the aims of the league. Col.·H. S. Massy, chairman of the league, stated to a Press representative that Col. Offley Shore, who is on Lord Kitchener's General Staff, left England a few weeks ago and has been entrusted with the formation of a branch. Col. Massy pointed out the great value of dirigible balloons in India. In the case of frontier expeditions, an airship capable of dropping explosives into villages would be worth many punitive expeditions; it would be of great value for reconnoitring purposes and would prevent loss of life in difficult country.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair-Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case (grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR-RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

One Laxman Vithoba, a peon, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200 belonging to Mr. Ranchoddas Nanabhai. The charge against the accused was that he was given a cheque to be cashed at the Yokohama Specie Bank, in April last. He cashed the cheque, and absconded with the money, but was subsequently arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. P. C. Setna (Chairman) and A. W. Lester.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 14 cases, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

DADAR

*Before Messrs. E. F.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer D. Balduino, 2,684 tons Captain D. Maganzini sailed on Saturday for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Bohemia, 2,304 tons Captain M. Dabacevich, sailed on Saturday for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Planet Neptune, 2,812 tons, Captain W. E. Price, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru 2,920 tons Captain M. Winckler sailed on Saturday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. T. Ibukiyama and 2 children and one deck passenger.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons Captain J. Hamilton sailed on Saturday for Liverpool and Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Glendhu, 2,629 tons, Captain J. Thorne, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Santhia 3,352 tons, Captain L. Archdeacon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, via Madras and Colombo with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra 762 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bowden, Mr Newland, Mrs De Souza, Mrs and Miss Cordeiro, Mrs Jones, Col Herbert, Mr D C Alexander and 164 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain E Denton, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Natal in ballast.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2,158 tons, Captain W F Masser, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa Line steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain Muhlbaner arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Mikmidam with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ..Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge.Survey St
R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
H M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Templar 4601Billatt Antwerp &c 29-5 K N & Co
4 Ichia...2181Belsito Hongkong 17-5F & R S N Co
5 Wellington 3676 Evans... Hamburg .....22-5.....
J Mackintosh & Co
6 Djibouti...2397 James ...Marseilles...31-5K N & Co
8 King Robert...2514Dower Antwerp 22-5 K N & Co
9 Elysia...3094Haig....Liverpool25-5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Devanha4.....785Hayward.....Shanghai 26-5
P & O S N Co
12 & 13 Egypt4179Summers...London 22-5 P & O Co
15 Harewood...1998Francis...Hull22-5 W & A G & Co
16 Fife...2494A Harrison Hull ...22-5 W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean	2922	Young	Malabar Coast	20-5	F Muir & Co
B Visigath	2613	Ra'e	Amsterdam	and Leghorn	25-5 Ralli Bros
C & R Vigo	2020	Harbord	Karachi	21-5	F Muir & Co
D & E Culna	3063	Maclachlan	Antwerp	18-5	M & Co
I Mashtarl	1110	Evans	Mauritius	20-5	B & P S N Co
K Abouker	2345	Young	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
O Pondo	1723	Buskitt	Manchester	21-5	R A Willis
Q Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	17-5	B & P S N Co
N Asama	2706	Carr	Mostyn Deep	20-5	R A Willis

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Santhia s	Archdeacon	Rangoon, Apl 21
	Glendhu s	Thorne	Karachi, May 23
	Dumra s	McDiarmid	Karachi, May 13
	President s	Muhlbaner	Mikindani,
	Lord Kelvin s	Masser	Calcutta, May
	Rydal Hall s	Denton	Natal, April 30

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	D Balduino s	Maganzini	Genoa, &c
	Bohemia s	Dabcevich	Trieste, &c
	Planet Neptune s	Price	Dunkirk
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Castalia s	Hamilton	Liverpool, &c
	Colombo Maru s	Winckler	Kobe, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Glendhu, for Liverpool, &c.
" Santhia, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
6	Irismere	Calcutta
7	Blackwell	London
7	Comedian	Delagoa Bay
8	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
10	Uganda	Rangoon
11	Pentakota	Rangoon
11	Lawada	Calcutta
11	Anatolia	Coast
11	Sealda	Moulmein
11	Clan Shaw	Coast
12	Palitana	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant and is due here on the 21st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N C.'s steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on Saturday.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—5,402 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

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Egypt s—2 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

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Calna s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

King Robert s—504 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt. Templar s—2,000 cwts. poppyseed, and 1,996 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Abouker s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

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Wellington s—160 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

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Elysia s—2,800 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

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Djibouti s—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,185 cwts linseed, A Blaucheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1,208 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Ichia s—34 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 64 cwts sharkfins, K N Miani and Co.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1909.

CRITICS OF AFFORESTATION.

As was to be expected, opinions in England vary as to the chances of success in the State Afforestation scheme propounded by the Royal Commissioners. Mr. Elwes was the first who raised his voice in keen condemnation of the proposal and soon after him Professor Schlich entered the lists with a careful definition of his contribution to the Report. The Commission had the advantage of consulting this expert, but only on the financial and labour aspects of the problem. His financial forecast, he now states, was based on the calculation that land would be bought at £10 per acre. The Professor holds views differing in many points from those advocated in the Report. He has been preaching the duty of Afforestation for the last twenty-three years, and now that a comprehensive scheme is at last before the public, he feels he must suggest some modifications in working out its details. Three methods might be made to run together. Private owners might plant their own lands, and if they required financial assistance, he thinks Government should advance it on a fixed security. Landholders and the State might combine, one giving the land, the State the funds, keeping the management but dividing profits proportionately. In areas where either of these plans could not be effective, the State should purchase the land and do all the forestry work. A glance at the policy of other countries in this direction should serve as an object-lesson. The best managed in the matter of forests, are France and Germany. They have, respectively, 25 and 53 per cent. of their forest area under direct and indirect State management. Why should England attempt straight off to control directly the whole area to be afforested? Professor Schlich holds such a monopoly of management to be unnecessary. He even hints that the still appallingly elementary knowledge of forestry possessed by those who would have to carry out the scheme might prove inadequate. At present many difficulties face the private owner of forests. Directly he plants a piece of waste land, the assessment is raised, although decades of years must elapse before any profit can be reaped by the planter, who must meanwhile spend largely on the young plantation. When the timber is grown and felled, the railway haulage rates for home-grown are found to be higher than for imported timber. Finally, when all rates and taxes are paid, the death duties loom up on the horizon when the owner dies and his heir takes possession. The value of the standing timber is the basis for the calculation of these, although years may still elapse before it is fit for felling. Meanwhile another death may entitle the State to a second harvest of death duties on the very same woods. It has been known that the new proprietor was driven to cut down his trees in order to pay the obnoxious duties on the estate. Of course in such a case there would be no re-planting. If all these burdens were lightened, Professor Schlich believes that private owners would take a liberal share in the scheme of afforestation, sooner than see their land expropriated.

The area proposed to be planted seems to this critic far too large. He would suggest five million acres instead of nine, and he would have the State forests scattered in compact blocks over the country, where they could be managed in the winter by the man who, in summer, labour in the fields, thus giving employment without necessitating migration of men and families. He condemns that part of the proposal which would convert tillage land into forest and objects to many other lesser details. As for the sanguine design of the Commissioners to replace foreign timber by home-grown in the first rotation, he does not think it can be carried out in any large measure. France, from the thinnings of her comparatively new pine forests in the Landes, will probably continue to send England her annual quota of 600,000 tons, and from the shores of the Baltic will be shipped much small timber as of yore. Fortunately the country seems to be entirely in favour of afforestation, and Professor Schlich proposes that it should be started at once, but on a smaller scale and with competent supervision, not only at head-quarters and large centres, but in the field as well. At Letchford the celebration of Arbor Day gave Mr. Rider Haggard an opportunity of referring hopefully to the Report of the Royal Commission. After planting the first of a long belt of trees in a garden city, the optimistic Mr. Haggard dwelt on the local industry State forests would foster, on the small holdings it would multiply, the men finding winter work in the woods while their wives and families attended to the cattle and the home. Employment for 18,000 men, the estimate in the Report, would not, indeed, cure the evil of unemployment, but it would do something to mitigate it. There is no fear that the State will speculate wildly in timber, said he, nor plant for sentimental reasons. It will go to work on a strictly commercial basis. Those who dread interference with private rights or with sport, need not tremble, for no harm will be done to either. Mr. Rider Haggard seemed certain that Afforestation would be taken up within the year; it was, he declared, its last chance and only the money difficulty stood in the way. Mr. Herbert Maxwell is very different from this last critic of the Forestry scheme, but is entirely in favour of compulsory acquisition of land by the State. Speaking as a landholder, and a depressed one at that, he believes there are very few of his confreres who have the capital to invest in planting, for they cannot hope for a revenue from it in their lifetime. Nor can they even feel sure that their successors will continue their care of the young woods. There is, moreover, "the political uncertainty affecting the ownership of land—the most visible and vulnerable form of property."

Burdens multiply so fast on the shoulders of the landed gentry that Mr. Maxwell fancies many will be glad to see the State come forward as a purchaser of some of their estates. Government acquired 13,000 acres in Scotland last year at less than £2 an acre, and in the north more of the same kind of land is in the market. Mr. Maxwell does not favour a dual partnership in forestry; he is quite content to sell what the State requires for planting and be quit of it. Mr. Vicary Gibbs agrees with Mr. Elwes in the view that the State is in no better position than a private individual in attempting the business of Afforestation, except in being able to enforce compulsory purchase. As this would come to mean dear land, it would not mean success in the venture. Cheap derelict land is presumably bad, and bad land cannot grow good timber, nor are unemployed townsmen exactly the means that ordinary practical people would employ to make forestry pay. Mr. Gibbs declares that he can think of no investment—after long experience of several kinds of business—"which combines in the same degree the double disadvantage of bad security and low return as State forestry in England at the present day." If land could be bought cheap, if rabbits had not to be shut out at a high cost, if railway rates were reasonable, if labour were cheap, and allied industries were started, it might be worth while for the State to run innumerable risks in the hope of a moderate profit from forestry. As it is, Mr. Gibbs dubs the Afforestation project "a most reckless experiment with public money," and he only sees disaster ahead if the State embarks on it. There never yet was a new departure, particularly one that should have been started in by-gone generations, that did not meet with vehement condemnation from men whose bump of caution is unduly developed. The mistake made by neglect of forestry in the United Kingdom is generally admitted. But there are many conflicting views as to the method or even the wisdom of remedying the mischief now.

HOLLOWAY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. THE death recently occurred of Mr. Driver Holloway, the brother-in-law and successor in business of the well-known Holloway of pills and ointment fame whose memory he revives. The late proprietor did much to improve the business which had somewhat fallen off in later years on account of numerous rivals, who employed the same method of achieving success, namely, wide advertisement. Thomas Holloway (1800-1883) was really the pioneer who showed that profitable results can be obtained by judiciously and unstintingly advertising his goods and bringing them thus to the notice of the public. His ointment with which he started in 1837, the auspicious year of the commencement of the late Queen's reign, and to which he afterwards added his pills, were both very ordinary things, but he made a very extraordinary success of them, simply by dint of perseverance, bringing them into public notice in a variety of shapes. It is said that he got the receipt of the ointment from an Italian whom he introduced in London as agent. Albinolo's ointment, as the preparation was originally called after the Italian's name, remained obscure however, and he lost much money by it. Holloway then took it up and he too got into money difficulties over it at first and had to compound with his creditors. But in spite of these difficulties he doggedly went on and spent every year larger sums in advertising till his business became an assured success in ten years. For several years at first he spent all his profits and much more in advertising. In 1842 he spent five thousand pounds in this way and in ten years his advertisement expenses were quadrupled. At the time of his death in 1883 he was spending fifty thousand pounds annually in this way. He was well rewarded too, for his profits kept pace with this increase in advertisement expenditure, and during his latter years amounted to fifty thousand per annum.

These large profits in business, continued for a series of years and combined with judicious speculations in shares and stocks made him very wealthy. The use which he made of this wealth has earned him still greater fame as a philanthropist. He had no children, a circumstance which aided his natural disposition to give away in charity a large part of his riches. He offered to bestow a part of this wealth to his native town of Devonport; but the municipal authorities of that town did not receive it well. On the advice of that great philanthropist, the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, he decided to devote his money to building a large sanatorium as a hospital for the mentally afflicted of the lower middle class. On his wife's death in 1875 he also determined to erect a ladies' college in her memory. Both these great institutions he lived to erect and establish though they were not quite complete till some time after his death. Four hundred thousand pounds were spent on the erection of the College, which contains a picture gallery, costing a fourth of that sum, and three hundred thousand more were bestowed on endowing it. It contains a thousand rooms and provides for two hundred and fifty students. This splendid college he hoped would one day form the nucleus of a university for women. On the sanatorium he spent more than a quarter of a million sterling, and this magnificent building provides for nearly two hundred and fifty patients. Altogether he gave away a million in providing these two noble institutions. Yet he left more than half a million, besides freehold property, to his wife's sister, Miss Driver, whose brother has just died. Holloway is best remembered at home for his College and Sanatorium, and abroad for his Pills and Ointment which have achieved a great foreign and colonial fame. In this country especially, the two famous preparations are known everywhere and to everybody, and they have penetrated even into the zenana and the peasant's hut, all by the dint of wide and judicious advertisement in all the vernaculars of the country. At Holloway's office in New Oxford St. there is a collection of the native vernacular papers of India, whom he patronised so extensively, which is said to be better and more various than anywhere else, even than in the India Office.

THE TRAVELLING M. P. FORTUNATELY the old Regulation which provides for the deportation of dangerous persons remains in force, so we may even contemplate the threatened visit of another Labour M.P. to this country with equanimity of yet another Mr. Keir Hardie. But Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, whose prospective tour is announced by Reuter, is less objectionable than his associate. He can claim to some educational advantages. He is a Socialist and has written on Socialism and edited volumes dealing with socialist problems. On these very grounds some people may look with disfavour on his coming to this country, but he has endeavoured to disarm them by a profession of faith in the "Daily Mail." He holds that government—presumably Self-Government—should be extended to the people of India as far as possible, but recognises that "the genius of the East is quite different from that of the West and will probably have evolution on quite different lines." There is hope for a man who has learnt so far as to realise "East is East and West is West;" but generally speaking the wider the berth Labour members and Socialists give India, the better for them and for us.

THE RICH AND THE POOR. IF there is one feature of Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget which is commendable, it is that which provides that the rich shall pay for the poor. Much of the large hoards held by the "small class" of big people has been ground out of the poor. It is the former who require more protection and the poor find it sufficiently difficult to make ends meet. As it is, no Government of merciful men would think of adding to the price of necessaries. So the wealthy must pay says the Government, and accordingly the new taxes are to come out of their pockets. So thirty-five bankers and merchants—not struggling little bankers and merchants—have addressed a letter of protest to Mr. Asquith. Look at the names—Rothschild, Baring, Avebury, Schuster and Goschen—to mention five out of thirty-five men, who could each build a Dreadnought and not miss the cost, men who together could pay all the taxation required by the country, without having to deny themselves a single bottle of champagne by way of economising to make up for the extra outlay. Mr. Asquith will smile and quote the "Merchant of Venice" probably in his reply.

WITH regard to the reports that were in circulation as to the Viceroy's autumn tour, the "Pioneer" understands that His Excellency has not yet decided anything definitely on the subject.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Madras has been requested to open the Research Institute in connection with the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

MAJOR-GENERAL BULLOCK, formerly of the Devonshire Regiment, is mentioned as likely to be given the vacancy on the Indian Establishment caused by the death of General Clements.

TIRETSOO'S solicitors paid, by cheque, Rs. 17,000 to Rai Buddri Dass Bahadur to have the case against him withdrawn, Rs. 4,000 of this sum being costs and fees incurred in the case by the complainant.

AT Friday's meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the general question of planning roads in the suburban and fringe areas to meet the question of improved house accommodation.

THE Hon'ble Rai Sundar Lal Bahadur, C.I.E., has been appointed Second Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, sub pro tem *vice* Mr. Tudball, who will officiate as First Additional Judicial Commissioner, vice Mr. Evans.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," were Lieut.-General Sir J. Willcocks, Major-General C. B. Grover, Captain the Hon'ble W. T. Mitford, Major P. P. Kilkelly, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morrison, Mr. S. N. Banerjee and Commander W. G. Beauchamp.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Malcolm John Rattray, M. R. C. S., elder son of John Moysey Rattray, M. D., of Frome, Somersetshire, and Emma Edith Lascelles Ford, only daughter of the late Capt. Lascelles Ford, 88th Connaught Rangers, and Mrs. Lascelles Ford, of Aynhoe Mansions. The marriage will take place at Singapore at the end of June.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

Fighting in Constantinople.

DEPOSITION OF ABDUL HAMID

ACCESSION OF MAHOMED V.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 1.

EVENTS have been following each other with dramatic suddenness and rapidity in Turkey ever since the outbreak of the counter-revolution at Constantinople on April 13. Most of the Young Turks then fled for their lives from the capital, but many were murdered before they could make their escape. A week later came a fresh turn of the kaliedoscope when the Committee of Union and Progress had mustered sufficient military strength to invest the capital. Shevket Pasha, the generalissimo of what were called the Constitutional Forces, or the Army of Liberty, displayed consummate military ability and succeeded in compelling the surrender of the Sultan's army after a short but very sharp conflict, in which the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief appears to have been assisted by Nazim Pasha, Commander of the First Army Corps and Assistant War Minister, although it is said that Nazim resigned those offices as soon as the triumph of the Young Turks appeared no longer doubtful. In fact there is still much obscurity regarding the negotiations that were proceeding between the Loyalists and Constitutionalists between April 20 and 24. It is certain, however, that only part of the First Army Corps remained at Yildiz Kiosk, faithful defenders of the Sultan to the end. After the capture of Yildiz by the Constitutionalists the Sultan still remained in one of the Palaces situated in the vast precincts of the park-like Imperial domain, hoping apparently that he would be allowed to remain there, although this was scarcely to be expected, and in fact the action taken by the National Assembly soon set the question at rest. This body met at Constantinople under the Presidency of Said Pasha on the morning of April 27, when a fetva prepared by the "Fetva Emini" Nouri Beg and signed by the Skeikh-ul-Islam was read by Hamdi Bey, Reporter of the Committee of the Chamber for the revision of the Constitution. The text of this document which declares Abdul Hamid to have forfeited his right to the throne is as follows:—

Question:—"If the Commander of the Faithful removes and causes to be removed from a book of the Sheriat certain questions of the law of the Sheriat, and prevents the circulation of the aforesaid book and causes it to be burned and destroyed by fire;

"And if he expends wrongfully public treasure, but makes economies contrary to the dispositions of the Sheriat;

"And if, after slaying and imprisoning the persons of his subjects without legal cause, and after having exiled them and committed other acts of injustice, he swears and takes an engagement to return to the way of peace, but nevertheless perjures himself;

"And if he wilfully provokes troubles of a nature to throw all Moslem affairs into confusion;

"And if he causes bloodshed, and the Moslems succeed in destroying the despotism of the said Zeid, and from many regions of Islam come tidings that they consider him dispossessed of the Throne, and it be proved that his existence as Imam is harmful, while the country will gain peace and concord by his deposition;

"And if, in consequence, those in whose hands is the power to bind and to loose and those who administer public affairs consider it preferable to propose that the said Zeid abdicate the Throne and the Khalifate, or if they decide to dethrone him;

"May they put into practice one of these two alternatives?

Answer—*Olur.* (It is permitted.)

"Written by the humble Syed Mahomed Zia-ed-Din, God be gracious unto him."

After the reading of this document the question was put whether, in these circumstances, the Sultan should be allowed to abdicate voluntarily or be deposed. The Assembly unanimously voted for deposition, and a little before 2 o'clock members left Parliament and proceeded to the Seraskierat for the proclamation of Reshad Effendi, younger brother of Abdul Hamid, as the new Sultan under the title of Mahomed V. Deputations from Parliament waited on Abdul Hamid and Reshad Effendi to announce the decision of the Assembly and to bring the new Sultan to the Seraskierat, where he arrived at half-past three. Reshad Effendi arrived at the Seraskeriat escorted by a guard of Albanian Volunteers described by one observer as extremely ragged but picturesque-looking and wearing uniforms that lacked uniformity. Reshad Effendi was dressed in the ordinary uniform of a Turkish gentleman without any insignia whatever, and was driven in a brougham with two horses. He was received by Mahmud Shevket Pasha and his staff in the central court. The Grand Vizier, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Said Pasha, President of the Senate, and Ahmed Riza, President of the Chamber, stood at the foot of the stairs. All kissed hands, and the whole group, headed by His Majesty, proceeded to a reserved chamber. The Deputies and Senators were then admitted to kiss hands, and a prayer was recited, after which His Majesty left the Seraskierat, immediately followed by Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha whose hand he took to lead him to his carriage. Accompanied by Ghazi Mukhtar, Sultan Mahomed V. drove back to Dolma Baghche Palace, followed by the same guard of Volunteers, amid the sound of cannon and the tumultuous cheers of the army and populace. His Majesty was particularly gracious to Ahmed Riza and this fact has given rise to a rumour, at present unconfirmed, of the approaching appointment of Ahmed Riza as Grand Vizier. The Sultan made a short speech at the Seraskierat, declaring his satisfaction at being the first Sultan of a *regime* of liberty. After the proclamation His Majesty went to the Old Palace where, according to usage, he kissed the garments of the Prophet. The reading of the Hatt of Accession and the Sultan's investiture with the sword of Osman, the founder of the dynasty, will take place according to custom at the Mosque of Eyouk. The latter ceremony will require the presence of the Chelebi of Koniah, the chief of the sect of Mevlevi Dervishes, who also presents the Sultan with a flag and drum, emblems of sovereignty.

It was while the guns were thundering the announcement of Reshad's accession as Mohamed V. that the deputation appointed by the Assembly, consisting of Essad Effendi with two Senators and two Deputies, escorted by a detachment of troops, proceeded to Yildiz Kiosk to acquaint Abdul Hamid with the decree deposing him from the dignities of Khalifa and Sultan. The interview was naturally a painful one, more particularly as the ex-Sultan appeared to have cherished the hope that he would not be deposed, Mahmud Shevket Pasha and several prominent Young Turks had protested that his deposition was not intended and Abdul Hamid set great store by this assurance, forgetting apparently that it might have been—as in fact it was—only intended to accelerate the submission of the Sultan's defenders in the capital. Abdul Hamid was also greatly heartened by the excellent reception which he met with from the populace on his return to and from the weekly Selamlik ceremony on the preceding Friday. *Mutabile Vulgus!* The "Times" correspondent telegraphing on April 23 reports how the streets were thronged by excited crowds discussing the situation and apparently as ready to rejoice over the latest turn of events as they were to applaud the momentary overthrow of the Committee a fortnight earlier. The accounts given of Abdul Hamid's demeanour towards the deputation announcing his deposition mainly agree in representing him as in a state of nervous collapse—on the verge of fainting, shedding tears and begging for assurance that his life might be spared. His despair was pitiful to behold. "Only let me live," he whined, (I quote the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent's account) and I will do all you wish." He had to be dragged from the harem where he had taken refuge and was brought before the deputation after a very hasty toilette. Immediately after their departure he was sent to the palace of Cheragan on the Bosphorus, his birth place, but his stay there was very brief. On April 28 he was transferred to Salonika where his residence will be at the villa Allatini formerly occupied by General di Robilant, Inspector-General of the Macedonian gendarmerie. No doubt he will be closely watched and guarded there in order to frustrate any ideas of escape. It has been suggested among some members of the Chamber—half in jest, half in earnest—that England as the Power most interested in the maintenance of peace might be requested to take charge of him as she had once taken charge of a mightier deposed monarch. Eleven ladies and several servants accompanied the deposed ruler to Salonika. The ex-Sultan's personal guard and body servants, eunuchs, secretaries etc. at Yildiz Kiosk surrendered on the afternoon of the 26th April after Shevket Pasha had trained guns on the palace and massed troops at all the approaches. The place had been surrounded by troops for several days before the surrender and its numerous inmates were running extremely short of provisions, the Sultan himself being reduced to a diet of bread and vegetables. The Constitutional troops had cut off gas, water and light. Indescribable panic prevailed especially among the women who seemed to believe that they would be brutally attacked. Abdul had with him at Yildiz no less than 1,200 people including 350 bodyguard, secretaries and chamberlains, 370 ladies and slaves, 160 members of the Imperial family and their suites, 147 eunuchs, besides gardeners and a number of other servants. All the ladies of the Imperial harem are reported to have been removed to other quarters, some to the old seraglio, and others to country palaces. Several carriage-loads of eunuchs have been conveyed under escort to Stamboul. Rigorous martial law has prevailed in Constantinople since April 25 and may continue for a month yet to come, saving some slight relaxations in the Pera quarter. Shevket Pasha proclaims his intention of showing no mercy to reactionaries or others found guilty of the murder of Young Turks or of other excesses during the brief sway of the revolutionaries of April 13. A great number of arrests have been made, some accounts putting the number as high as 10,000, the court-martials are sitting daily and many executions have already taken place. In fact there is danger that the Young Turks or the Army, or both, may go too far in this respect. There can be no doubt that the garrison of Constantinople, the Moslem populace and even a number of Moslems of a higher class were convinced that they were fulfilling the ex-Sultan's wishes by taking part in the rising of April 13. Many Young Turk deputies and other members of the party go further and believe that the rising was organised with Abdul Hamid's connivance if not his direct but unavowed countenance. One of their points in this matter is that a number of men of the Palace Guard, ex-officials and numbers of other persons, all reactionaries now imprisoned were found in possession of considerable sums of money. Many non-commissioned officers of the late garrison are destined to be degraded from the ranks, a number of others will doubtless be shot. Seven battalions of Macedonian rediffs have been disbanded and are returning at once to Salonika. The Volunteers are also leaving the capital. The military detachments on special duty have been withdrawn from the Embassies which are now only guarded by a few gendarmes. April 28 was celebrated as a public holiday in Constantinople, and the whole city is *en fete*. A Reuter's despatch describing the animated scene says: Illuminations are general and on an extensive scale, all the foreign Embassies and Legations being among the buildings lit up. The principal streets are filled with large crowds of all races, and expressions of contentment at the termination of Hamidian rule are heard on all sides. The groups of Macedonian soldiers in their varied costumes are especially noticeable. Albanians in their white skull caps and carrying rifles and ammunition are to be seen everywhere occupied in sightseeing and purchasing, and behaving admirably. The coffee-houses and restaurants are crowded. Practically at every table a volunteer is seated, surrounded by an admiring circle, the people treating the men as new-found friends. Street-vendors are doing a brisk business in photographs and pictures of the new Sultan and in small flags, inscribed "Liberty, fraternity, equality and justice," which were so conspicuous a feature at the time of the re-establishment of the Constitution. Practically everybody has recovered his nerves, sorely shattered as they may have been by the events of the past fortnight. The fighting that ensued on the entry of the Constitutional troops into Constantinople was very heavy, both sides displaying the greatest gallantry and determination. The number of killed is stated at not less than 200—some accounts even placing it as high as 1,200.

The hapless Abdul Hamid must feel very dissatisfied with the Court Astrologer, a functionary who still flourishes as of yore in the Mahomedan Court, seeing that this reader of the stars foretold that he would become the heir of Osman and rule over more territory. That prediction has certainly not been fulfilled. Quite the contrary, since the dominions of the Sultan in Europe have been largely diminished within the last sixty years and there have been considerable losses also in Africa and Asia. Montezuma the last Emperor of Mexico also kept a Court Astrologer like his ancestors on the throne, but the Emperor had him killed owing to his failure to predict the coming of Cortes and the ruin which the Spanish conqueror brought upon Montezuma and the Aztec nation.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE KAISER AND AUSTRIA.

ENTHUSIASTIC GREETINGS.

An Assurance of Peace.

THE BLESSINGS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and other members of the Imperial family met the Kaiser at Kaherpaar Station. His Majesty met with a great ovation from the immense crowds who lined the route in spite of cold and rain.

LONDON, MAY 15.

At a State banquet, in Vienna last night, the Emperor Francis Joseph, in proposing the toast of the Kaiser, greeted him most cordially as a steadfast promoter of peace at a moment when peace, after many dangers, was apparently assured.

It was, he said, mainly due to the unshakeable loyalty of his allies, the Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel, that the recent difficulties were removed without warlike complications.

The Kaiser, in replying, in a lengthy speech, paid a fervent tribute to the blessings of the Triple Alliance, which had lately preserved the peace of Europe. He dwelt on the close ties of personal affection for the revered Emperor, and on the unanimity of the Austrian and German peoples in approving any forward action of the Allies.

The Emperors Francis Joseph and William have telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel the cordial expression of their unalterable friendship.

King Victor Emmanuel has replied sincerely reciprocating their sentiments.

LATER.

During the brief visit of the Emperor William to Vienna everything has been done to emphasise the revival with renewed strength of the Austro-German Alliance.

Public demonstrations, the language of the Imperial toasts and the joint telegram to King Victor Emmanuel, are regarded as a highly significant intimation to Europe of the present position of affairs.

Baron von Aehrenthal and Herr von Tschirschky conferred together at Vienna in the presence of the Emperor William. Thereafter the Kaiser and Kaiserin left, the Emperor Francis Joseph bidding them a cordial farewell.

THE DISABILITIES OF CATHOLICS.

Amending the Accession Oath.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Bill for removing the disabilities of Catholics and amending the Accession Oath passed its second reading in the House of Commons to-day by 133 votes to 123. The measure has no chance of becoming law this session.

JAPANESE AT VANCOUVER.

Entertained at Victoria.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Japanese Cruisers "Aso" and "Soya" have arrived at Vancouver. The officers were entertained at lunch at the Barracks at Victoria yesterday, and the crews were entertained at a smoking concert last evening.

The Naval Regatta takes place at Esquimalt to-day.

LATER.

A smoking concert, given in honour of the Japanese cruisers at Victoria last evening, was a most enthusiastic gathering.

The inhabitants joined with the British and Japanese bluejackets and the Canadian Regulars and Militia and marched through the streets singing "Rule Britannia" and "Auld Lang Syne" and shaking hands with the Japanese.

GERMANY AND CHINESE RAILWAY.

No Settlement.

LONDON, MAY 14.

No decision has yet been reached by the meeting which is being held in Berlin to consider the Chinese Railway question. It is expected that the Conference will last some days.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Conference, with regard to the Chinese Railways in Berlin has agreed to the appointment of a German Chief Engineer to the Hankau-Chengtu Railway, and of a British Chief Engineer to the Hankau-Canton Railway. In the event of an extension of the Chengtu line the appointment of a Frenchman or Englishman is contemplated. Germans, British, and French will participate equally in the supply of material.

The Deutsch Asiatische and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and Banque Indo-Chine will take over a loan of five and a half millions in equal parts.

THE LOPUKHIN JUDGMENT.

General Indignation.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Lopukhin judgment, involving exile to Siberia, has evoked strong popular condemnation comparable to that produced by the Dreyfus case. It is proposed to raise in the Duma the question of whether there has been a miscarriage of justice.

THE BUDGET.

Bankers' Letter of Protest.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

A letter has been sent to Mr. Asquith, signed by thirty-five bankers and merchants, including Messrs. Rothschild and Baring, Lord Avebury, Sir Felix Schuster, and Lord Goschen, protesting against the Budget, and expressing alarm at the increasing disproportion of burdens on a small class.

AUSTRALIA AND GUN-RUNNING.

Exportation of Rifles Forbidden.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Official telegrams from Melbourne and Wellington admit that obsolete Martini rifles were sold in 1905 to a British firm, of which the War Office was advised in 1907 with the statement of the firm that so far as they were aware, none had been shipped to India. The Commonwealth and New Zealand Governments have now forbidden the exportation of further obsolete rifles.

THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

Normal Working of Service from To-day.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Advices from Paris report that the strikers have been reduced by four hundred. It is expected that service will resume its normal working on Monday. The dismissals of employes continue.

THE VOLUNTEERS' JUBILEE.

Scenes in London Streets.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In celebration of the Volunteers' jubilee yesterday, eight thousand Territorials marched through the City. The Streets were decorated and were filled with enthbsaistic crowds. The Volunteers saluted the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Many recruits were enlisted.

INCITATION TO REBELLION.

Salutary Punishment.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A telegram from Constantinople states that a court-martial has condemned Doctor Remzi, the proprietor of a newspaper, to hard labour for life for inciting to rebellion.

ANOTHER TRAVELLING LABOURITE.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The "Daily Mail" states that the Labour Member, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, with his wife will proceed in the autumn on a long holiday to India, in order to increase his knowledge of the administration of the British Empire.

Mr. Macdonald holds that government should be extended to the people as far as possible, but says that the genius of the East is quite different from that of the West and will probably have evolution on quite different lines.

AVIATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Colonel Cody travelled a mile on an aeroplane at Aldershot this afternoon. The Prince of Wales was present.

RACEHORSES FOR INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The racehorses Chobham, Lavicrep, Lumination, and The Loaf have left Newmarket for India.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Sussex have beaten Notts at Brighton by an innings and 107 runs.

Oxford University have beaten Surrey at Oxford by 204 runs.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire at Manchester by three wickets.

Kent beat Marylebone at Lords by 97 runs.

The match between the Australians and Essex at Leyton was drawn.

Worcester beat Yorkshire at Worcester by 12 runs.

FIELD ARTILLERY ORDNANCE.

Indian Manufacture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

The Indian Ordnance Department recently sent home a field gun made at Cossipore, with its carriage from the Jubbulpore factory. This specimen of work done in India was critically examined and it is satisfactory to learn that it was highly approved of by English experts. The manufacture of field artillery in this country is now being proceeded with and good results are assured.

LORD LAMINGTON has been staying at Riva, on the Lake of Garda, in the Austrian Tyrol.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR of Baroda intends to spend five weeks at Ootacamund. He will then spend a month at Poona before returning to Baroda.

TREVANDRUM RIOT CASE.

Aquittal of Accused.

PROSECUTION OF POLICEMAN ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 15.

In the Travancore High Court, Justices Hunt and Sankara Menon yesterday read their judgments in the riot case, which took three hours.

Mr. Justice Hunt strongly criticised the prosecution evidence, which he characterised as a tissue of lies. Regarding the arrests, he observed that the ordinary policeman was making the most of the united authority of clubbing and arresting at his sweet will and pleasure whomsoever he chose, under the guise of a lawful custodian of public authority. The conduct of the police in making arrests was absolutely intolerable and called for enquiry. It compared unfavourably with the Russian way of doing things. From an exhaustive analysis of the prosecution evidence, Justice Hunt came to the conclusion that the prisoners were innocent and were therefore all acquitted.

Regarding the cause of the riot Mr. Justice Hunt observed that the whole friction was due entirely to police oppression. His Lordship said:—"The Sessions Judge has ignored many of the cardinal principles of law. His judgment is largely based on inadmissible evidence which teems with inaccuracies. Much that is on record was obtained by leading questions. The judgment in the Lower Court is, I regret to say, a dangerously misleading document. There is not a scrap of reliable evidence to show that there was any political significance in the events of the 26th Edavan, i. e., last June. I am fully satisfied that the affair was spontaneous and in no way connected with any political movement."

Mr. Justice Hunt proceeded—"In the interests of justice, I would order the arrest of prosecution witness C. Swaminatha Sastri, Assistant Superintendent of Police, for having attempted to suppress evidence; more particularly for having attempted to induce the High Court third witness, Kisava Rao, to suppress a letter that witness had been summoned by this Court to produce." Seven other policemen are ordered to be prosecuted for perjury.

Justice Sankara Menon agreed in holding that there was no conspiracy and the condemning of all the Magistrates present on the spot.

Trivandrum was the scene of immense jubilation on the release of the 62 men, among whom the were banker Mr. Krishnier and S. Padmanadhiengar.

TENALI BOMB CASE.

Prosecution Evidence Heard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 15.

Yesterday the Head Assistant Magistrate of Ongole, Mr. V. P. Rao, I. C. S., held a preliminary enquiry in the Tenali bomb case. The three accused, C. Ramiah, a cultivator, L. Basaavih, a landholder, and Kettamrazu Venkatarayadu, formerly a student of Guntur whose name will be remembered in connection with the recent University forgery case, were charged with murder, under Section 302, I. P. C., in having placed a bomb at a place much frequented by people, knowing it might in all probability cause death of some body, and which did in fact cause the death of the deceased, Chinnigadu.

Evidence for the prosecution was heard and cross-examination reserved.

The case has been adjourned.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Stone Throwing at Trains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

While the 37 Up train was running between Belur and Bally on the East Indian Railway last evening, brick-bats and stones were thrown at the first class compartment, in which several Europeans were seated. The missiles missed and struck some passengers in a composite second class carriage, who escaped with slight injuries.

THEFT OF AMMUNITION.

Police Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The "Statesman" says:—The Government Railway Police are enquiring into a theft of a large quantity of gunpowder and percussion caps from Jalpaiguri.

The Police are also enquiring into a theft of a packet of ball cartridge from a detachment of armed police escorting prisoners from Purulia to Hazaribagh on the 30th ultimo.

CALCUTTA REAL PROPERTY CO., LD.

Capital 20 Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Advertisements appear in the Calcutta papers to-day of a prospectus of the "Calcutta Real Property Company, Ld.," starting with a capital of 20 lakhs of rupees, divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The Company will deal in landed property in and around Calcutta. The Managing Agents are Messrs. Rae and Co., Calcutta.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

Surrender of Printer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Abinash Chandra Bose, described as the printer of the alleged seditious pamphlet "Ranajiter Jiban Jagna," surrendered before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, and was released on a bail of Rs. 300.

THE Railway project says the "Pioneer" which is to link Rae Bareli direct with Allahabad in one direction and Cawnpore in another should come within the programme of construction next year, unless there is renewed financial stringency. In view of this probability a small sum is being allotted for the taking-up of land, though the schemes as a whole is held in suspense.

THUNDERSTORM IN RANGOON.

House Struck by Lightning.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 15.

During the recent thunderstorm, which was caused by cyclonic disturbances, the lightning struck a three-storeyed brick building twice within a few minutes. One of the strokes struck the roof and bored a hole through nearly four feet of solid masonry and brickwork.

The current ran down the inside wall for five or six feet till it reached some electric light wire recently installed and which were not yet connected with the Electric Company's main. The lightning then passed along the wires and entered the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Cutler, around which it appeared to travel fusing every wire. Another current bored a hole in the water-pipe in the bathroom and reached the earth. Another ran down an iron pillar in the centre of the house fusing all the wires in its descent.

The apartments were filled with smoke and flame emitting a sulphurous odour, making it appear as if the house was on fire. The walls on which the wires were fastened were blackened and the woodwork near the bathroom was scorched. In the bathroom, a washhand-stand was smashed, bottles flung down and broken and the spout of an oil tin twisted off. The brass knobs of the curtain poles were wrenched off and flung round the room.

Mr. Cutler thought he was struck blind. His wife felt as if benumbed. She saw the room in a blaze, which dwindled into little red balls of fire and then vanished. Their experience was brief, but terrible, and so affected was Mrs. Cutler that she had to temporarily change her residence.

A number of electric experts visited the place, including Mr. B. Raimes, Electric Inspector to the Burma Government, and by some of them the lightning was described as forked lightning. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler had a providential escape.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

European and Indian Treated Alike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

Commenting on the administration of justice in India between Europeans and Indians, the "Pioneer" says:—"In past times Indian newspapers have commented with extreme acerbity on cases in which an Indian, suffering from internal disease, has died from the effects of a trifling blow by a European, and when the accused has received a slight sentence. These cases have been referred to again and again, as showing that there is one law for the European and another for the Indian.

"A case reported elsewhere shows that the judiciary apply exactly the same principles to both races. In this case a Mahomedan girl died as the result of a fall, following two slight blows given by a man with whom she had a dispute. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 100, and, though the Sessions Judge thought a slight term of imprisonment might have been added, he did not interfere. Mr. Justice Alston, in the High Court, accepted the view, held in the cases where Europeans had been charged with a like offence, that a fine was sufficient punishment, and he also declined to interfere.

"It may be added that the appeals were presented by the mother of the deceased and not by Government, which, apparently, accepted the Magistrate's decision as meeting the ends of justice.

THE ARMS ACT.

Toy and Stage Swords Seized.

POSSESSORS DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

A few days ago a party of amateurs who were going to perform some plays in the mofussil were arrested for carrying some tin swords, a wooden axe, etc., in the Howrah Railway Station. They were yesterday discharged by the Magistrate after examining the weapons and declaring them to be toy and stage swords.

GUN REPAIRERS PUNISHED.

A. Mymensingh telegram to the "Bengalee" says:—"The Additional Magistrate, on Thursday last, disposed of two cases under the Arms Act. Bimnand and Yakub Ali, gun repairers, were convicted of possessing gun barrels. The former was fined Rs. 10 and the latter was sentenced to three months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 25."

HEREDITARY NOBLES OF HYDERABAD.

Formation of a Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 15.

A meeting of the principal hereditary nobles of Hyderabad has been held, under the presidency of His Excellency the Minister, with the view of forming a Club commemorative of His Highness the Nizam's 44th birthday.

The Minister dwelt at length on the great use that Clubs were in other parts of the world, namely, the bringing of individuals into closer contact, the enlargement of views and the solidation of friendships previously made and as affording an opportunity for exchange of views on different topics that cropped up day by day. There was one particular point he urged on those present, and that was not to allow their ardour to cool towards their Club, for there were many who would think their enthusiasm at the formation of a Club was only a bubble to be dispersed by the wind.

Nawab Khane Khanan was elected President and His Excellency undertook the Secretaryship.

THE Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province will probably pay a visit to Simla next month.

BIG BLAZE IN POONA.

Millinery Establishment Consumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 16.

Early this morning, a fire occurred in Arsenal road whereby the well-known millinery establishment belonging to Mrs. E. Aquino was completely destroyed. How the fire originated is not quite clear, but it is surmised that one of the tailors who had been working overnight may have been smoking, and thoughtlessly flung a lighted bidee on some inflammable material in the back yard. This, however, is merely a theory. The fact remains that at about 2 a.m. the house was on fire. The first alarm was raised by Cornaglia's chowkidar who was prowling about Cornaglia's compound in front of the ill-fated house at that hour of the morning. Cornaglia's European staff were at once on the scene and so was Mr. Bromley, the dentist, who resides alongside the millinery establishment. They broke open as many doors or they could, and carried out as much furniture as they conveniently could. The property saved by them included a quantity of household furniture and a piano which alone was insured for Rs. 500. In less than an hour the bungalow was in flames, before that time the Police were in action on the flaming premises with their handy steam fire-engine. At first they met with difficulty in finding water, but subsequently traced a fire-plug at the corner of Arsenal road. Mrs. Aquino had left for Bombay a few hours previously, and the only inmates of the house were her three young daughters who promptly rushed out the moment the fire was discovered. Police activity and hard work were responsible for the speedy control of the flames, but it was not till seven o'clock on Sunday morning that the last of the smouldering beams crashed down into the debris. It must be said to the credit of Inspector Fleming, Sub-Inspector Merwanjee, Sergeants Mathews, Bird, and Jones and several native policemen, that had they much not been so quick in getting the fire under control, Tattersalls Club, standing in the same compound, might have been reduced to cinders too. As it happened, Tattersalls Club was in imminent danger of destruction. The building is a two storeyed one, and it stands only a few yards away from Mrs. Aquino's premises. A strong westerly wind was blowing at the time of the fire, and it is miraculous, how it did not drive the flames on to the north end of the Club. Mr. Kees, the Secretary, however, took the precaution to immediately remove all the Club property into the Club compound. This was done at considerable risk to themselves and his family who were residing at that part of the Club which was likely to have caught fire. Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate, having been apprised of the fire, came upon the scene at once and remained there till five in the morning. He, in his turn, informed the military authorities, and both the 127th Baluchis and 114th Mahrattas sent down their fire-pumps and a party of men who, with their officers in charge, rendered invaluable service in subduing the flames. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the Police and the Military, the fire did its work slowly but surely. With the exception of the walls the whole place is a ruin, and as the building was not insured, Mr. Kaluram Bhau Mansaram, the landlord, stands to lose about Rs. 20,000 over its destruction. Fortunately Mrs. Aquino's stock of millinery and household property was insured last year with the South British Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 17,000. She is accordingly rescued from ruin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Monday, May 17.

The undermentioned officers, etc., have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, which will assemble at the Secretariat, Bombay, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 7th June for examination in the following languages:—

Hindustani—Higher Standard: Lieut H.P. Shaw, 64th Co., R.G.A., Parts I and II, and No. 8865 Lce.-Corporal S. Holland, 1st the Queen's Regiment, Part II.

Hindustani—Lower Standard: 2nd-Lieut. C. G. Bowyer Smith, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, Part I; and 2nd Lieut J. V. Drought, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, Part II.

Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer Officers:—

Lieut. H. E. E. Procter, officiating Commandant, Bombay Light Horse, from the 22nd May to the 1st November; and Honorary Major A. Rowland, 1st B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 12 months out of India, from the 7th May.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Aden Troop.—Captain P. F. Norbury, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to officiate as Commandant, vice Major C. P. G. Griffin on leave, or until further orders, dated 22nd April.

42nd Deoli Regiment,—Major F. C. L. Waller, Second-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain C. E. Tristram, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Ransom granted leave, or until further orders, dated 27th April.

92nd Punjabis.—Captain H. L. Haughton, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Major H. H. Harrington granted leave, or until further orders, dated 6th April.

12th Duchess of Connaught's own Baluchistan Infantry—Captain W. J. Mitchell, Double Company Commander pro tem is confirmed in that appointment vice Major A. T. Rowlandson, appointed Second-in-Command, dated 21st March.

Captain B. F. R. Holbrooke, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem and to remain seconded; Captain C. H. K. Channey, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem and to remain seconded; Captain J. Macpherson, D.S.O., Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem and to remain seconded; and Lieutenant G. B. A. Rind, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commandar pro tem; vice Captain W. J. Mitchell, dated 21st March.

FOR a quarter of an hour the other day a fearful panic reigned in the New York Stock Exchange; brokers howled and dashed madly about the floor, waving memoranda and shrieking all kinds of orders. Wa-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, was in the Strangers' Gallery, and watched the panic and the firing of questions at the rate sixty a minute. Then the pandemonium ceased, and it was explained that the brokers, knowing that the Chinese Minister intended to visit the exchange, arranged to give him some idea of what a real panic was like. They, therefore, temporarily suspended business while pretending to "knock the bottom" out of the market. The sole reply of Wa-Ting-Fang was: "I envy you Americans; we Orientals are such an unemotional lot."

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Bombay Mahomedans' Meeting.

PARTISANS OF BOTH SOVEREIGNS.

A number of Mahomedans attended the meeting which was held yesterday in the Zakeria Masjid, Bombay, to discuss the situation in Turkey. Moulvi Din Mahomed presided.

Moulvi Abdul Latif moved the following resolution: "That we express our deepest regret at the dethronement of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan who won our love and admiration during his most successful reign of 33 years."

Moulvi Abdul Kalam Azad protested against the meeting passing any resolution expressing sympathy with the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan. He said that the majority of Mahomedans in India were quite ignorant of the state of affairs in Turkey, and it was absurd on their part to sit in judgment on the actions of the Turkish Parliament and people. An expression of sympathy with the Ex-Sultan meant a condemnation of the revolutions in Turkey. The ex-Sultan deserved no sympathy whatsoever. His reign had proved calamitous for the Ottoman Empire. It was during his reign that Bosnia and Herzegovina had been lost to the Empire. Besides they should pay homage to the occupant of the throne and not to deposed Sultans.

Moulvi Abdul Rauf also was against the resolution. He said it was difficult to understand how they could express sympathy with Abdul Hamid and at the same time congratulate H. M. Mahomed V, which was the substance of the second resolution. The resolutions were contradictory. He disclaimed any sympathy with the ex-Sultan.

Haji Ahmed Haji Mahomed was in favour of passing the resolution. He said the ex-Sultan was an exemplary Emperor.

Mr. Kazi Ismail Kazi Porbundari inquired if they wished to express an opinion in favour of the restoration of the ex-Sultan to the throne, by voting an expression of sympathy with him. He was of opinion that the best course for them would be only to pass a resolution congratulating. His Imperial Majesty Sultan Mahomed V.

Munshi Abdul Karim was in favour of the resolution. He said that the mighty and revered ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan deserved sympathy in his present state. During his long reign he had kept up the glories of the Ottoman Empire.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

Moulvi Haji Siddik moved the second resolution which was as follows: "That we most respectfully offer our hearty congratulations to His Majesty Sultan Mahomed V. on His Majesty's accession to the Ottoman throne and sincerely pray for the success and prosperity of his rule."

Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji moved as an amendment the addition of the words "And Defender of the Faith" after the word "Sultan."

Munshi Abdul Karim said the addition of the words was superfluous, since the man that sat on the Ottoman throne was *ipso facto* "Khalif" and "Defender of the Faith."

Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji said this had not always been the case. A few of the occupants of the Ottoman throne have never been "Khalifs".

Moulvi Abdul Kalam Azad also said that the addition was superfluous. They were congratulating H. M. Mahomed V, as "Khalifs." They owed only spiritual allegiance, and none other, to the Sultans of Turkey. The addition was therefore unnecessary.

The amendment was carried by a majority. The resolution, as amended, was then put to the vote and carried.

The meeting then dispersed.

CONGRATULATIONS BY THE BOMBAY PERSIANS.

A deputation consisting of the leading Persian Merchants, Ulemas of Bombay and other Persians awaited on Mr. Jelal Bey, the Turkish Consul General, at the Consulate, to present an address of congratulations on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty Sultan Mohamed V ascending to the throne of the Ottoman Empire, and the commencement of an era of constitutional Government in Turkey. Among those present were: Aga Mirza Mohamed Shirazee, Aga Mohamed Hosein Dehdashti, Hajee Sheikh Abdul Cassem Najafi, Hajee Syed Mohamed Ali Dayul Islam, Hajee Mohamed Mehdi Malektojar, Hajee Sultan Ali Shooshtri, Aga Mohamed Tackee Afshar, Aga Mohamed Mahallati, etc.

The deputation was introduced to the Consul General by Aga Mohamed Hosein Dehdashti, and was received by him with his usual affability and courtesy. Hajee Syed Mohamed Ali Dayul Islam, on behalf of the deputation, made a short but pointed speech, in which he congratulated His Imperial Majesty on being the first constitutional Monarch of Turkey, referred to the unity and brotherhood of Islam, and expressed the earnest hope of all Bombay Persians that the era of constitutional Government, so ably and bloodlessly ushered in by the extraordinary coup of the Turkish army, would be the beginning of a long era of progress and prosperity for the Turkish Empire in partiarlar, and Mohamedans in general. The address which was written in the Persian language and was enclosed in an artistic silver casket of Indian make, was then handed to the Consul General for Turkey, with the request that it might be forwarded to His Imperial Majesty Sultan Mahomed V. The Turkish Consul then made a speech, cordially thanking the deputation for their expressions of good-will and sympathy, and in conclusion expressed his hopes that the Persian nation also would soon succeed in their endeavours to establish a constitutional Government on a sound and everlasting basis, and desired for the country and the nation all peace and prosperity. The Consul then conversed with the members of the deputation and after partaking of refreshment the deputation dispersed.

COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Parsees' Farewell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 15.

A very enjoyable farewell entertainment was given by the Parsi community last evening to Mr. and Mrs. Youngbusband in the Parsi Institute. The weather was remarkably cool and pleasant, after the heat of the last few days. The Band of the East Lancashires was in attendance and played a particularly pretty programme of music. The Bothwick entertainers were also present and gave some spirited and amusing performances. Little tables and chairs were scattered over the lawn and the wants of the guests in regard to light refreshments were most liberally catered for.

As night began to fall, Mr. and Mrs. Youngbusband were garlanded and presented with handsome bouquets of flowers and they drove away amidst loud cheers.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE APPEAL.

Hearing Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The Midnapore bomb case appeal has been definitely entered on the High Court file for Monday next, the 17th instant, before Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place on June 30, between Ralph Coker-Beck, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), only child of the late Thomas Coker-Beck and of Mrs. Robertson Macdonald, of 35, Tregunter Road, South Kensington, and Isabel Rose, second daughter of the late Admiral F. Harrison-Smith and of Mrs. Harrison-Smith, of 7 Victoria Park, Dover.

PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

Trial of the Rebels.

ALL INDIANS ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

A Frontier correspondent sends news which at last throws some light upon the proceedings at Kabul, in connection with the recent plot against the Amir.

It is to the effect that a Tribunal was formed for the trial of the persons under arrest. Two representatives were chosen, respectively from Sunnis, Shiahs and Hindus, with two Mullahs versed in Mahomedan law. They found the following persons guilty and the Amir confirmed the sentence of death:—Mahomed Hasan Khan Baizai, Captain of the Mohmandi Regiment; Mahomed Azam Khan, Jabar Khel of Jellalabad; and Sardar Abdul Ghias Khan, Major of the Shahi Cavalry. These were ordered to be blown from the guns.

No mention is made of Dr. Abdul Ghani and his two companions who were arrested, but the Amir is reported to intend holding a Durbar, at which the confessions made by certain prisoners are to be publicly considered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 15.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph's" Lahore correspondent writes:—"Reports are current at Peshawar that the Amir has acquitted and discharged all the Indians accused of conspiracy against him. The first to be released, according to the report, was Moulvi Naja Ali, the elder brother of Dr. Abdul Ghani, who succeeded in proving that he had not been on good terms with his brother for several months preceding the unearthing of the conspiracy. As there was no proof against the Moulvi, other than that he was a brother of the Director of Public Instruction, he was declared not guilty and discharged.

"In the case of Dr. Ghani, it was stated that he had been on intimate terms with the late Kotwal of Kabul, who with his sons, was recently blown from the guns, but as there was no evidence to show that he was privy to the plot, he too was at length acquitted, together with the two subordinates of the Amir's Translation Department.

"Athough the above report lacks confirmation, the news comes from reliable sources, and there is every reason to believe in its authenticity."

THE KING'S CRUISE.

On April 23, the King and Queen visited the Cathedral of St. John at Malta, where they were received by the Archbishop and the whole Chapter. Their Majesties shook hands with everyone present, and were subsequently conducted over the whole building, evincing the greatest interest in all they saw. Both on entering and leaving the Cathedral their Majesties were received with an indescribable ovation from the thousands waiting, who waved their hats frantically and cheered themselves hoarse, The King and Queen smiled their acknowledgments. They then drove to Admiralty House, where they lunched with Rear-Admiral Fisher and Lady Curzon-Howe. The King having expressed a wish to see a polo match between the sister Services, a game took place in the afternoon on the Marsa. The naval team won by 6 goals to 1. The King presented a cup to the winners, and heartily congratulated them on their victory.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie, and Princess Victoria, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, visited the naval hospitals at Bighi, Malta, on April 24, and were conducted round the wards. They were deeply interested in all they saw, and spoke a few cheering words to each patient. After leaving the hospitals the royal party drove to the Verdala Palace, the Governor's residence, from which an incomparable view of the whole island can be obtained. The King and Queen, who greatly enjoyed the prospect, lunched with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane Grant and Lady Grant, and in the afternoon, with the Duke and Duchess, paid a visit to the Central Civil Hospital. There, too, the royal party evinced deep interest in the arrangements. They spoke to several of the patients, and expressed the greatest satisfaction at the manner in which the establishment is managed. The royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," with the King and Queen and Princess Victoria aboard, left Malta punctually at ten on Sunday morning for Catania. As she slipped her moorings the warships were manned and the ships' bands played the National Anthem. Cheers were continuously raised, and the church bells rang out unceasingly. The soldiers, thronging the barracks and the bastions, also cheered loudly. The King left £100, as did the Queen, and the Empress Marie £50, to be distributed among local charities.

Catania was reached the same evening. Although the visit was of a strictly private character, the people had prepared an enthusiatic reception. The town was gay with flags, and the municipality and other public bodies issued addresses of welcome. At six o'clock King Edward landed at the Customs Quay, which was decorated with plants and flowers. He was given a most cordial reception by the large crowd which had gathered. As the visit was incognito, there were, however, no formalities.

The King and Queen, with the Princess Victoria and the Dowager Empress of Russia, made the tour of Mount Etna on April 26, in the course of which her Majesty was presented with bouquets by Sicilian girls. The royal party returned to Catania at five o'clock. Their Majesties were enchanted with the scenery, and expressed to the Marquis di San Giuliano their great satisfaction with the trip. On alighting from the train the King and Queen, the Empress Marie, and Princess Victoria took seats in the Marquis's motor car, which was driven by his son, the Marquis Capizzi, and proceeded through the town to the Marquis's residence, loudly cheered by the inhabitants as they passed. Other motor cars followed with their Majesties' suites, awaiting their arrival at the foot of the grand staircase, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, were the Marchioness Capizzi and the two daughters of the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Baroness Santa Margherita, and the Baroness del Bosco. After having taken tea, their Majesties received the Cardinal Francica Nava and the local authorities. They stayed at the Palace about an hour, and returned on board the "Victoria and Albert" at half-past six

The King and Queen and the Empress Marie of Russia left Catania at eight o'clock on April 27 for Palermo, where they arrived on the 28th. After landing at a quarter to eleven o'clock with their suites they drove at once to the Cathedral in four motor cars. Their Majesties, who were received by members of the Chapter, inspected the Cathedral with its interesting sarcophagi of the Norman Kings. The Cappella Palatina was subsequently inspected, after which the royal party drove to Monreale. At the entrance to the Cathedral their Majesties were received by the Archbishop and representatives of the Chapter, with whom they went over the building. The royal party then returned in the motor cars to Palermo, being everywhere cordially received. On their way they visited the Capuchin catacombs, where are preserved the mummified bodies of wealthy inhabitants of Palermo, and the Villa Igies, where they took lunch on the terrace overlooking the gulf. Their Majesties took many photographs. At a quarter to three the royal party left the villa for the magnificent royal park of La Favorita, through the beautiful scenery of which they drove as far as Mondello. Their Majesties returned to the royal yacht at half-past five.

The royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" left Palermo with King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie on board at ten minutes past six in the evening for Bais, escorted by his Majesty's cruisers "Lancaster and Bacchante" and the torpedo-boat destroyer "Dragon."

A PLAY dealing with plague in India, and entitled "La Grande Mort," has been produced in Paris. As its principal character is a British officer who shoots his superior because he believes him to be infected with plague and does not wish to catch it from him, realism is hardly the strong point of this drama, which is objectionable in other ways, and the production of which has exeited protests.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. WIN THE CUP.

ALL the available space—seating and standing room—at the hockey enclosure on Marine Lines was occupied on Saturday afternoon, when the Y. M. C. A. and Grant Medical College met in the final round of the tournament. The final of 1909 was a curious one in two or three respects and is likely to be remembered. It was most notable for the remarkable incident in the second half when one of the referees made the curious mistake of blowing the whistle to end the game, when there was still ten minutes to elapse. Of course the game was stopped and the big crowd rushed on the field. The mistake was quickly discovered and after a delay of several minutes, during which the crowd were induced with some difficulty to leave the field, the match was resumed. The continuity of the game, however, had been broken and the Medical College, on this ground, protested against the result. Their protest, however, was overruled by the Committee. The game itself was fast and exciting. Both lines of forwards did goods work, mostly by swift rushes—there was not a lot of combination—but eargerness lost both sides many chances. This was particularly true of the Y. M. C. A. who had the better of the game and deserved to win by a single goal. At the same time their two points were extremely lucky, while the goal secured by the Medicals was as good as any scored in the toursament. The Y. M. C. A. goals were obtained, the first through a sheer stroke of luck and the other by an unpardonable error by the goal-keeper. With this exception, however, Canteenwalla played well. In fact the defence of both teams was excellent. One might particularly mention the sound work of the two backs in each team, and of the halves Ward of the Y. M. C. A. and Cowper of the College. Both of these got through a great amount of work, repeatedly breaking through the line of the opposing forwards.

Teams :—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Flynn ; backs, Essai and Roberts ; halves, V. Hildreth, Ward and Dowling ; forwards, Templeton, Kelly, Spilling, McMullen and George.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Goal, Canteenwalla; backs, George and Esdon ; halves, Garthwaite, Osborne and Cowper ; forwards, Hayter, Steinhoff, Hanson, Quanbrough and Hallums.

At the opening of the game the Medicals had somewhat the better of affairs, and Quanbrough had a clear run to the goal before him when he missed a pass. Templeton took the game to the other end and the Y. M. C. A. now attacked steadily. There was a nice bit of passing between their forwards. George slung the ball over to Templeton, who in turn centred to Spilling, but the latter's short went wide. A corner followed and then after a short burst by the Medicals, George broke away. He sent over to the right wing, but Kelly shot weakly when he had an excellent opportunity. George next might have scored himself, but his indecision gave the goalkeeper the chance to dash out and save. Ward with a smart back-hander sent the Medicals back when they were getting off well from the middle line, but they came again and their left wing carried the ball to the circle where Essai smartly cleared. Kelly then ran three-quarters the length of the field, but with the backs close on him he shot into the side of the net. The Y. M. C. A. now had a good deal the better of the game but they seemed overanxious when they came to the circle, and generally were slow in accepting chances. The Medicals attacked briefly again, and Quanbrough carried the ball along well. Having been twice baulked by Roberts, however, his third attempt at goal went wide. In the other circle, George centered and Spilling's shot hitting the post, George, the Medicals' back, cleared. Quanbrough getting away with a long pass was easily stopped by Essai. Then the Y. M. C. A. forwards went straight back and scored two goals in a curious way. Spilling had a clear run through and the goal-keeper ran out to meet him. Canteenwalla had the bad luck to slip and fall, Spilling passed him and easily tapped the ball into the net. Directly afterwards Spilling came down alone again. The goal-keeper made the mistake of running out, although Esdon was on the ball. The two collided, missed the ball between them and Spilling once more scored with ease. After this the Medicals attacked steadily for several minutes, but the Y. M. C. A. met them with a hard and stubborn defence. Two corners were given in succession and Hanson tried a long shot which was just missed. The Medicals kept up a hard attack for some time but the defence of the backs and particularly of Ward among the halves left very little for the goalkeeper to do. Quanbrough receiving the ball near the centre passed Ward and looked certain to score when Essai ran over and cleverly cleared. Cowper was cheered for smartly clearing a persistent attack by the Y. M. C. A. right, and half time was called without further scoring. Half time score :—

Y. M. C. A.	2
Grant Medical College	0

Both sides attacked in turn on the commencement of the second half. For the Medicals Cowper, who was now playing at inside left, was very near scoring when Ward relieved. Templeton then took the ball down the right, but a "25" bully only resulted. The Medicals attacked hotly for several minutes and Hanson scored a brilliant goal for them with a long fast shot which gave the goalkeeper no chance at all. Hanson, who had run out to the wing, and Hallums both lost good chances by bad centring, then for the Y. M. C. A. Hildreth gave Templeton a good pass, but Roberts cleared. Hildreth again sent the ball up, this time to Kelly, but his shot the goal-keeper saved. Canteenwalla now saved smartly from both Spilling and McMullen. Then the Y. M. C. A. had two free hits for sticks near the circle, but both were cleared. Hayter took the ball down the right for the Medicals, but having no one to support him lost the ball, and Steinhoff was getting off at a great rate when Roberts smartly pulled him up. Templeton spoiled a useful run by missing his shot at goal, and George passing his namesake, looked all like scoring, when Canteenwalla ran out and saved cleverly at the cost of the corner. It was just after this that the whistle sounded time and the crowd came on to the field. It was discovered, however, that one of the referees had made a mistake, and there were ten minutes more to go. With some difficulty the field was cleared and the game was resumed. During the last ten minutes both circles were visited in turn, but neither goal was ever in serious danger, and the final score read :—

Y. M. C. A.	2
Grant Medical College	1

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES.

After the match the cup and medals were presented by Mrs. Davidson, the wife of Colonel Davidson, acting Commandant of the Bombay Brigade.

Colonel Davidson announced that in addition to the Aga Khan cup and medals for the winning team Mr. Tyler had given, in memory of the late Mr. E. D. Smith, who had done a lot for hockey in Bombay, a shield for the runners up; also a small cup for the captain of the winning team.

Three cheers for Mrs. Davidson were given at the close of the presentations.

CHESS.

All-India Championship.

The results of the games played on Friday are as follows :—

Mr. Pendse beat Mr. Mhaiskar
Mr. Joshi beat Mr. Pendurkar
Mr. Khadilkar beat Mr. Waterfield
Mr. Bodas beat Mr. Unwalla
Mr. Morbhat beat Mr. Deshpande
Mr. Karle beat Mr. Bland
Mr. Gadre beat Mr. Pavri
Mr. Khadilkar beat Mr. Mhaiskar
Mr. Bodas beat Mr. Joshi
Mr. Gadre beat Mr. Bland
Mr. Raja Babu beat Mr. Pendse
Mr. Khadilkar beat Mr. Joshi
The game between Mr. Pendse and Mr. Bodas was drawn.

OOTY RACES.

Last Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOONOOR, MAY 16.

The Ootacamund Races terminated last evening. Last evening's meeting was fairly well attended, among those present being their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, the Yuvaraj, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Raja of Vizianagram and a large number of the elite. The weather was very threatening and the third race was run in a heavy shower. There were seven races and all drew fair fields. It was a day for the favourites, hence the bookies had a bad time. The following are the details :—

THE STAND PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—1 mile.

Mr G Willoughby's ch aus m Carmenita, 10st 11lb..... Owner 1
Mr W Kenworthy's b aus m Varalette, 9st 4lbs, Owner 2

BETTING.—4 to 6 against Varalette and 2 to 1 against Carmenita.

A very good race. Carmenita won by a length. Time—2mins.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

THE EASTERN HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—1 mile.

Capt E L Popham's bk a h Black Prince, 9st 12lbs..... McQuade 1
Lieut-Col Desaraj Urs' b a h Nippon, 10st 6lbs, Melsom 2
Mr Lakshmikantaraj Urs' b a h Westminster, 7st 11lbs..... Native 3

BETTING.—4 to 6 on Black Prince ; 3 to 2 against Nippon ; and 10 to 1 against Westminster.

The horses moved off well, Westminster leading, but it was soon left out of the race. Black Prince took the lead and won easily by two lengths ; twenty lengths between second and third.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

THE HOBART PARK PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—6 furlongs.

Lieut-Col Desaraj Urs' ch e m Bobaway, 11st 7lbs ..... Melsom 1
Messrs Wyndham Quin and Latham's b eg Handeilian, 10st 5lbs..... Mr. Wyndham Quin 2
Mr Lakshmikantaraj Urs' ch aus m Victor, 11st 11lb ..... Mr. Kenworthy 3

BETTING.—4 to 6 on Bobaway ; 4 to 1 against Victor; and 8 to 1 against Handeilian.

Handeilian having arrived late, the race was between the two others. Bobaway took the lead with Victor, and won by two lengths ; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 35secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

THE HUNTERS' CUP.—Value Rs. 300, presented by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. Distance—2 1-4 miles.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b aus g Beau, 10st 12lbs..... Mr. Kenworthy 1
Mr Lakshmikantaraj Urs' br aus g Kompal, 10st 2lbs ..... Captain Popham 2
Mrs S S Browne's br aus g Prince Rupert, 9st. 3lbs..... Captain Bate 3
Major A A Duff's r aus g Warrior, 10st 8lbs, Captain the Hon. Annesley 4
Captain the Hon. O. T. Vesey's bk aus g Wait-a-bit, 10st. 2lbs. ..... Mr. Willoughby 5

BETTING.—4 to 6 on Beau ; 6 to 1 against Warrior ; 5 to 1 on Wait-a-bit ; and 10 to 1 against Prince Rupert.

Beau took the lead, and maintaining it to the finish won by five lengths ; twenty lengths between second and third. Time—2mins. 59secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Rs. 150 to the winner and Rs. 50 to the second. Distance—3 furlongs.

H H the Maharajah of Mysore's b g Kismet, 11st 7lbs ..... Captain Popham 1
H H the Maharajah of Mysore's bk aus g Wild Night, 11st 7lbs..... Mr. Kenworthy 2
Major A A Duff's b aus m Nelly Stewart, 11st 7lbs..... Owner 3
H H Yuvaraj's ch aus m May, 11st 7lbs, Mr Wyndham Quin 4

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Wild Night, Kismet and Nelly Stewart. and 10 to 1 against May.

Kismet took the lead at the fall of the flag and maintained it to the finish, winning by three lengths ; same distance separating second and third. Time.—41secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 5.

THE POLO CONSOLATION RACE.—Rs. 200 to the winner. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr W Kenworthy and Capt Popham's br aus m Astarte, 10st..... Mr W Kenworthy 1
Captain T R F Bates' ch r m Sharavague, 9st 3lbs, Owner 2

BETTING.—3 to 2 on Astarte and 2 to 1 against Sharavague.

Both horses were sent off to a level start, but Astarte soon assumed the lead, and won by a length. Time—2min. 14 1-2secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION RACE.—Rs. 200 to the winner. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. J G Willoughby's br a m Nell Gwynne, 9st 7lbs ..... Owner 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b aus g Norseman, 9st 13lbs..... McQuade 2
Mr. Lakshmikantaraj Urs' ch aus m Victor, 11st 7lbs ..... Mr W Kenworthy 3
Mr Lakshmikantaraj Urs' br aus g Kampal, 7st 13lbs ..... Native 4

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Nell Gwynne; 2 to 1 against Norseman ; 4 to 1 against Victor ; and 6 to 1 against Kempal.

Won by a length ; one and three quarter lengths separating second and third Time—1min. 26secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 3.

BOXING AT COLABA.

Tournament in the Gloucester Lines.

THERE was a good-sized audience in the Gloucester Lines on Saturday night, when the concluding rounds were fought in the tournament which commenced on Thursday. Each fight was of three rounds. Afterwards the prizes were presented by Lieut.-Col. Wallace of the Gloucester Regt. Results :—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Stoker Richard, H. M. S. "Prosperpine" (9st. 2lbs.) v. Sig Knifton, H. M. S. "Prosperpine" (9st 4lbs.).—A stiff fight, and both men evidently had had enough in the third round. Knifton had a big advantage in height and reach and won easily on points.

Pte. Sissons, 1st Gloucester Regt. (8st. 6lbs.), vs. Pte. Jordan, 1st Gloucester Regt. (9st. 4lbs.).—Both men went for a knock-out from the start and in the first round Sissons with a heavy right succeeded.

FINAL ROUND.

Sissons *vs.* Knifton. Knifton was obviously pumped at the start, and gave up before the first round was over.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Pte. Carpenter, 1st Gloucester Regt. (10st.) *vs.* Seaman Williams, H. M. S. "Proserpine" (9st. 7 lbs.).—This fight was soon over. Williams with a hard right under the jaw knocking out Carpenter almost as soon as they had started.

Pte. Hayward, 1st Gloucester Regt. (10st.) vs. Pte. Hobbs, 1st Gloucester Regt. (10st. 3lbs.)—In the first round Hayward, who was trying for a knock-out, repeatedly got his right home on Hobbs' face. In the second round, when Hayward had put up a good lead on points, Hobbs' ankle gave out and he retired.

FINAL ROUND.

Williams vs. Hayward.—The sailor kept a close guard, and was content to let the other man do most of the leading. He aimed mostly for body blows and frequently got in a powerful left. Hayward, although evidently puzzled by William's unusual defence, scored well, and after a close fight was declared the winner.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Pte. Bennet, 1st Gloucester Regt. (10st. 12lbs.) *vs.* Stoker Heal, H. M. S. "Proserpine," (10st. 12lbs.).—It was fast fighting at the start, and both men keeping rather a loose guard, each scored well. Heal, who had a big advantage in the last round, won.

Pte. Lewis, 1st Gloucester Regt. (10st 12lbs) vs. Gunner Willmott, 69th Co., R. G. A.—In about thirty seconds from the start Lewis had his man on the boards twice. The second time he was counted out.

FINAL ROUND.

Heal vs. Lewis.—The first round was very even, and as the fight went on the pace quickened. Heal got in a hard right-hander which sent Lewis staggering to the ropes, but the soldier replied smartly with good blows from right and left. The two men were very lovelly matched and a fourth one minute round was necessary before Lewis was declared the winner.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

FINAL ROUND.

Pte. Newman, 1st Gloucester Regt. (11st 6lbs.) vs. Pte. Harrington, 1st Gloucester Regt. (11st 9lbs.) —Newman tried hard for a knock-out in the first round, and forsing the fighting all the time scored a good lead on points. In the second round however he had the bad luck to put out his thumb and retired, Harrington being declared the winner.

OTHER PRIZES.

The prize for the best loser was awarded to Stoker Heal, while that for the best display of science was given to Pte. Sissons.

An extra four rounds match between Pte. Taylor of the Gloucesters and Seamen Gentry of the "Proserpine," was won by Taylor, who held a lead all through.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The storm in the Bay crossed over to the Burma coast, between Kyaukpyu and Diamond Island last night, and has given heavy rain in Burma. Minbu received five inches; Yamethin, Kyaukpyu and Yavoy four; Moulmein and Thavetmyo, three; Monyma, Akyab, Diamond Island, Rangoon and Mergui, two. Pressure deficiency in the Punjab and cloud in the hills still remain, but no rain of any importance has yet resulted.

Temperature was low yesterday in the area of rainfall in Burma, but elsewhere the temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in north-east India Burma and South of the Peninsula.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

SIMLA, MAY 15.

A slight shock of earthquake was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 24 hours last night.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

A slight earthquake shock recorded on the Simla Seismograph yesterday at 19 hours 45 1/2 mins. The distance of the origin is about 500 miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 15th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared over the north and east Punjab. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue moderately clouded at Allahabad but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Agra but either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Lower Sind but remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Sind and west Rajputana but in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear in West Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in West Central India but contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the western districts but normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies continue heavily clouded at Belgaum and Hyderabad but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is 5° to 14° lower than usual in the southern and central districts of the Bombay Deccan but normal over the rest of the division ; the minimum is normal nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in the north and north-east Punjab and the low pressure area noticed yesterday at the foot of the Himalayas has disappeared. An area of relatively low pressure is shown to-day over the south-east Punjab. Gradients between the Kathiawar Coast and the Punjab remain steeper than usual and high winds are reported from Kathiawar and Gujarat. Moderate cloud has appeared over the submontane distriets of the Punjab.

Cloud has decreased in the Peninsula but skies continue still moderately to heavily clouded in Malabar and the adjacent districts to the east.

A few thunder-storms may occur in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (14th)	85·1	74·1	...	7·51
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (14th)	97·8	84·6	...	1·94
Multan	107·8	80·0	...	2·31
Bawalpindi	98·9	70·9	...	7·40
Lahore	107·4	73·2	...	4·09
Sirsa	109·3	79·6	...	3·61
Ambala	106·5	81·0	...	2·59
Delhi	107·7	79·7	...	5·31
Agra	109·5	83·0	...	4·08
Mainpuri	109·3	78·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	110·0	87·0	...	1·98
Cawnpore	108·3	76·5	...	3·93
Allahabad	110·6	78·5	...	1·75
Jacobabad	113·1	75·8	...	0·80
Karachi	87·5	79·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	102·4	82·2	...	3·24
Jaipur	106·2	76·1	...	2·92
Kotah	108·0	85·6	...	2·36
Bhuj	96·1	77·0	...	0·44
Dwarka	86·3	80·7	...	0·12
Veraval	85·7	81·3	...	0·03
Rajkot	105·4	76·7	...	0·74
Bhavnagar Para	106·7	79·5	...	2·14
Surat	93·1	80·6	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	106·1	79·7	...	0·16
Deesa	104·3	77·4	...	0·12
Neemuch	105·0	75·8	...	1·15
Indore	101·6	76·1	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	104·5	80·3	...	4·26
Saugor	104·6	71·8	...	3·22
Hoshangabad	107·6	79·9	...	2·06
Khandwa	105·7	80·6	...	0·12
Akola	107·2	80·6	...	1·52
Amraoti	108·8	79·3	...	1·53
Nagpur	108·1	78·6	...	6·31
Chanda	109·0	81·5	0·04	2·97
Raipur	107·7	83·6	...	6·55
Bombay	92·0	81·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90·8	80·9	...	0·24
Mormugao	89·0	81·2	...	2·00
Karwar	93·8	81·0	...	2·21
Malegaon	101·4	73·1	...	1·17
Ahmednagar	97·4	71·0	...	2·65
Poona	94·0	72·3	...	2·36
Sholapur	98·3	76·4	...	0·80
Bijapur	97·2	72·2	...	0·59
Belgaum	86·8	69·6	...	1·63
Aurangabad	101·2	72·2	...	0·46
Nizamabad (Jackri)	104·9	82·2	...	0·90
Hyderabad	102·3	84·7	...	2·50
Mangalore	83·2	80·4	...	25·87
Calicut	87·8	79·6	...	32·94
Cochin	88·7	82·3	...	13·70
Colombo	89·0	80·0	...	18·43
Masulipatam	100·8	85·2	...	4·98
Bellary	95·5	76·8	...	3·08
Cuddapah	104·7	84·6	...	6·22
Madras	101·0	81·5	...	34·66
Bangalore	87·8	70·8	...	13·47
Coimbatore	89·9	74·3	...	9·39
Trichinopoly	97·1	78·8	...	14·12
Negapatam	103·9	81·0	...	15·19

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

Congratulations are now reaching the new Sultan from the heads of the principal States and from foreign legislatures. Sir Edward Grey's communication on the subject records the favourable impression made on His Britannic Majesty's Government by the effective way in which order has been established and protection afforded to all civil interests in Constantinople during the recent disturbances. They feel that this augurs well for the reign of the new Sultan and for the success of the Constitution. They trust that with the establishment of justice and an honest administration the splendid material of the Turkish Empire will be organized in such a way as to restore its strength and guarantee it against attack from without and disturbance from within, thus securing the contentment of the people and the development of the resources of the country.

The new Sultan resides at the Palace of Dolma Bagche. It is reported that Yildiz will be converted into a public park. The Government will, it is stated, make an allowance of £2,000 per month to Abdul Hamid. On the other hand the Young Turks are credited with the design of compelling him to pay all the expenses of the Macedonian troops sent from Salonika, besides £T.50,000,000 to replenish the Ottoman treasury. They believe that the ex-Sultan's private means are quite adequate to meet this demand. It has always been understood that Abdul Hamid during his reign of 33 years had accumulated vast boards in money and precious stones.

Tewfik Pasha, the Grand Vizier, is now engaged in forming a new Ministry, the Ministers of Finance, War, Justice and the Interior having resigned. Salih Pasha, Commander of the 2nd Army Corps, is appointed Minister of War. It is not however expected that any Ministerial combination now formed will have a permanent character. In fact it is the opinion of an influential section of the Deputies supported by the "Yeni Gazette" that the time has come for the appointment of younger and more energetic Ministers. The fortunes of the new regime will, however, depend in the first instance on the personal character of the new Sultan and next upon the readiness of the Young Turk party to accept office and thus take their share of responsibility in working the liberal institutions which they have had so predominant a part in founding. Up to the present, acting under the influence it would seem of some kind of self-denying ordinance, they have held aloof from office although none the less insisting upon exercising control in the administration of public affairs. This system has borne evil fruit in the past and must work no less mischievously in the future if continued. As to the personal qualities of the Sultan he certainly has need of exceptional capacity, energy and firmness to cope with the difficult circumstances under which he is called to exercise the powers of the Khalifate. With a really capable ruler at the head of affairs, Turkey might yet escape the doom of decay, division and destruction which must otherwise overwhelm her. The Moslem population as a whole do not understand Constitutional Government and are quite unfit for constitutional liberty on the Western model. For them the Padishah comes first and to him they look for everything. Hence Turkey's sore need at the present juncture of a strong wise ruler and a patriotic Minister and Parliament in which the Young Turks will frankly accept their share of responsibility for the government of the country. Mahomed V, one of the sons of Sultan Abdul Medjid was born in 1844, so that in ascending the throne at the age of 65 he is practically an old man. In the photographs published by the newspapers his features are heavy and wear a fatigued, almost somnoleat expression. The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" describes him as "extremely pale, stout with white moustache and a stupefied face. His tired swollen eyes seem to lack all expression. He looks like a man just aroused from sleep." But then the fact of Abdul Hamid's deposition and his own nomination to the Khalifate had only just been announced to him. And later on we find another correspondent speaking of his "strong features being radiant with joy." For the last 33 years Reshad was virtually a prisoner in his palace on the Bosphorus, a gunboat being constantly stationed off the palace and police being constantly on the watch all round the domain. The transition from such a soul consuming, inert existence to the position of Sultan with all its responsibilities would be trying for any man, and it must be borne in mind that Reshad was studiously excluded by his brother Abdul Hamid from any participation whatever in public affairs. Will Mahomed V prove capable of bearing the great strain which he has to meet and of rising to the great occasion which now presents itself? It is a note of interrogation to which the course of events can alone furnish the reply. Continental opinion is not too hopeful and is rather inclined to regard the difficulties of Turkey as only beginning. The German press does not forget the influence exercised by Germany with Abdul Hamid and the amenities in the way of valuable presents etc. exchanged so frequently between the Kaiser and Abdul Hamid. It is to Germany too that the reorganisation of the Ottoman army is due, for it was by Baron von der Goltz and his lieutenants that this important work was carried out. A semi-official communique published at Berlin speaking of the future says :—The Young Turks have always been sincere friends of Germany, as a large portion of them have acquired their education and training in this country. Especially the officers of the Third Army Corps, who have played so prominent part in the transformation, are indebted to German teachers for their military schooling. The wonderful precision with which these troops carried out their march to Constantinople and the amazing discipline which they showed in battle are a compliment to the German officers who directed the military training of the modern Turkish Army. Politically Germany has never pursued interests in Turkey. Her economic interests, on the other hand, which are very considerable, were always in the direction of the opening up and advancement of the country, and will consequently find vigorous support from the Young Turks, who are imbued with modern ideas. Therefore, at the Golden Horn, Germany will now, as before, be regarded as a sincere friend. In Vienna it is hoped that the Young Turks now restored to power will show moderation in the hour of victory, that they will consider the measures already taken against Abdul Hamid as sufficient and not act in any way contrary to the modern spirit. The Russian Press is divided on the subject of the deposition of Abdul Hamid, the Liberal section welcoming the event as the beginning of a new era of popular freedom, while the Conservative organs condemn the work of "latter-day Janissaries, which will surely culminate in worse misdeeds than the imprisonment of the rightful Sovereign." Italian public opinion generally applauds the success of the Young Turks as indicating the triumph of Liberal aspirations in Turkey. Nevertheless a certain uneasiness is manifested in official circles as to the future, as it cannot yet be foreseen to what extent this new shock may affect the maintenance of the *status quo* which has hitherto been the keynote of Italian policy in the Near East. Ominous parallels are drawn between the course of recent events in Turkey and certain episodes in the history of ancient Rome, and these suggest further misgivings regarding the durability of the new *regime*. The swift march of the outlying legions to the walls of the capital; decimation and disarmament of the Pretorian Guard; deposition of one Emperor and proclamation of another under the ægis of the victorious troops ; all this forms a chain of events too often repeated in the old history of Italy for its moral to be forgotten—the moral that inculcates distrust of military revolutions. One of the great problems confronting the new Turkish Government will be the restoration of order and security in Asia Minor and the punishment of the fanatical Moslems who have perpetrated massacres of Christians in various districts and committed many acts of devastation. Thousands of victims have fallen and many churches have been destroyed, houses looted and women carried off.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

The Persian Disorders.

RUSSIAN NOTE TO THE POWERS.

St. Petersburg, April 23 (Reuter.)—The Russian Government has addressed the following circular Note to the Government of the foreign Powers :—

"Information has been received from the Consul-General in Azerbaijan that famine has arisen in Tabriz, which is being besieged by the Shah's troops, and that the Russian and other Consulates as well as the Russian and other foreign residents of that town are threatened with great danger both from the Shah's opponents, who are fighting against the troops and from the townspeople, driven to despair by hunger. The Russian Charge d'Affaires at Teheran was therefore instructed to declare to the Shah that if the Persian Government did not immediately take steps to ensure a supply of provisions for the Consulates and the foreign subjects in Tabriz, as well as for the non-combatant townsfolk, the Russian Government would send troops to Tabriz in order to protect the Consulates and foreigners and to secure a supply of provisions for them and the population. In spite of the Shah's promise to order the commander of the Persian troops, Ain-ed-Dowleh, to allow provisions to pass through to Tabriz, the Prince has not permitted such a supply to be forwarded, so that the Consulates and foreigners remain in their perilous position.

"In view of this turn of affairs the Russian Government has decided to carry out the measures which it has already made known to the Shah, and orders have now been given to a detachment of Russian troops to advance from Julfa to Tabriz. The objects of this expedition are mentioned above. As soon as order has been restored in Tabriz and the lives and property of the Consular representatives and of the Russian and Foreign subjects are out of danger the detachment will be withdrawn."

THE RUSSIAN RELIEF FORCE.

Tabriz, April 25 (Reuter).—The anjuman on Saturday, after an excited discussion, at which it was suggested that surrender to the Shah was preferable to a Russian occupation of Azerbaijan, decided to send a conciliatory telegram to the Shah strongly appealing to his patriotism. It is stated that the telegram was signed by Sattar Khan. The Shah replied that orders had been given to Ain-ed-Dowleh to open the roads immediately. The Russian Consul, however, whom, it appears, the anjuman believe to be anxious for intervention at all costs, wrote to the anjuman that Ain-ed-Dowleh had refused the application to open the roads, and that, therefore, the Julfa road would have to be opened by force.

Teheran, April 25 ("Times").—The column which was supposed to have started from Julfa on Friday has not marched, and so far as is known here no Russian troops have yet crossed the border, but the news that the column had already marched and would intervene on the Nationalist behalf has had an immediate effect on the Government to-day.

The Shah has given categorical instructions to his generals at Tabriz that the siege shall be suspended for an indefinite period and that unlimited supplies of food shall be allowed entrance. The obvious deduction is that his Majesty seriously contemplates acceptance of the advice given by the Powers.

April 27.—The advance guard of the Russian expedition to Tabriz left the frontier yesterday. The main body marched this morning. The force numbers 2,600, and consists of four squadrons of Cossacks, two batteries of horse artillery, three battalions of infantry, and a company of pioneers, escorting a large train of provisions. The commander of the troops has stringent orders to preserve a pacific attitude, and it is expected that he will halt some distance outside Tabriz, which he will not enter except in case of necessity. The Russian and British Legations will to-morrow jointly notify the Persian Government of the action taken and of the motives which prompted the despatch of an armed force into Persian territory.

INTERVENTION.

April 28.—The Tabriz Nationalists have with one stroke skilfully saved their skins and brought pressure to bear on the Shah by invoking intervention. The Shah has throughout been persuaded by unofficial Russian agents that Russia would intervene to save him whenever his position should be seriously jeopardised but her intervention in favour of his enemies has come as a great surprise, and he is now busily endeavouring to make terms with the Nationalists.

To cross the Rubicon required remarkable courage on the part of both Foreign Offices, but embarkation on a policy of active intervention has had an immediate and wholesome effect by promoting a spirit of compromise between the Royalists and the Constitutionalists. Hitherto both sides have traded on what they believed to be the unconquerable rivalry between the two Powers, being convinced that the presence of Russian troops on Persian soil was the last thing desired by Great Britain. That error having been exploded, the Persians will hereafter listen to Anglo-Russian advice with a respect they have never felt before.

The Powers are now committed to the furtherance of reform, and their joint prestige is now such that they can take the most effective method of arriving at the desired result. The voluntary employment of foreign advisers by the next Mejliss will put a strain on Persian vanity but need not interfere with the aspirations of Young Persia for the regeneration of the country. That clause of the Anglo-Russian Agreement which guarantees the integrity of Persia remains in full force, and when the Persians prove themselves competent to undertake alone the constitutional government wrested from the old "regime," they will find their powerful neighbours only too willing to leave them to their own devices.

A SCHEME BY THE SHAH.

Teheran, April 29 ("Times.")—It appears that the Shah has been hatching a scheme of his own for the improvement of the situation, for to-day he dismissed the Prime Minister and the Minister of War and has given both portfolios to his own uncle Naib-es-Sultaneh, one of the most incorrigible reactionaries in the country. He is supposed also to have drafted a rescript of a Constitution which is unlikely to meet with favour in any quarter.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 17th May.

82. Monday the 17th inst.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p. m.

83. Transfer—No 5447 Cadet C. Saunderson is transferred from "K" to "H" Company from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE Southampton Harbour Board recently turned the fine pavilion on the pier into a skating rink, the experiment lasting from December 26 to April 3. During the time the rink was opened 50,637 persons visited it, and the total receipts from all sources was £967 2s. 2d, against a total expenditure of £386 9s. 4d., including interest and sinking fund and management charges. This leaves a profit of £580 12s. 10d., and a stock of skates.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

THE "PIONEER" :—It is obvious that the Indian currency system is an artificial or "managed" one. It does not work automatically. It is in this respect distinguished from the systems of more favourably situated countries. There is a widely prevalent suspicion that between 1903 and 1907 the Government might have moderated the coinage of rupees had it been so disposed. It is very possible that enquiry would show that the inconveniences which would have resulted from restricted coinage would have been greater than any inconveniences which have resulted from very liberal coinage and a rapid rise in prices. The country cannot have it both ways. It enjoyed for three years a splendid export trade, and all producers benefitted from high prices. If it has temporarily lost its trade and is suffering from a "regime" of prices which are slow to move downwards, this is the natural concomitant of every trade boom. It is arguable that the country would have been better off if it had had less of a boom and a slighter reaction. This is a question which admits of infinite discussion and of no certain answer.

GUN-RUNNING IN THE GULF.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—"Gun-running" between the Persian Gulf and the North West Frontier is assuming really scandalous dimensions. Arms are being imported regularly and in great quantities and these arms are known to be of a modern type. What is little known, however, outside frontier circles, is that some of these arms are of British origin—in a word that they bear marks either of the Government of Australia or of that of New Zealand. How did these arms reach the hands of the Waziris? Some years ago the two Governments decided to adopt the magazine rifle for their local defence forces. The rifles in use at that date were offered for sale to the first comer and no questions were asked. "Gun-running" must be a profitable business judging by the risks which those engaged in it are willing to take. But the "running" of British-made arms must be arrested. It may be too late now to take effective steps—the Australian and New Zealand rifles may all be distributed. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that an Australian staff officer who happens to be in India just at the present time has been informed of the facts, and it is hoped that upon his return to his native land he will draw the attention of the Australian General Staff to an act which many will regard as one of criminal negligence.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Although there is probably no connection between the attempt to assassinate the Commandant of the North Waziristan Militia and the extension of the rifle traffic to this section of the border, it is significant that the two events should have synchronised in the recent telegrams. The two bodies (numbering eight hundred) drawn from this Pathan clan form a unit of the forces created some eight years since by Lord Curzon for frontier protection, in pursuit of his scheme for the gradual withdrawal of British troops from outlying posts, a plan which has so far yielded satisfactory results, as the regular pay and the confidence of the Sirkar in their fidelity appeals to these border pillagers and keeps them from mischief.

BY THE WAY

SPRINGS OF KINDNESS.

In this year of jubilees and centenaries it is apt to pass almost unremarked that fifty years ago drinking-fountains were unknown in London. Then, by the efforts of a newly-formed association the first drinking-fountain was erected on Holborn-hill, and, in spite of the ridicule and opposition which, as an innovation, were its natural fate, it proved so real and appreciated a boon that to-day seven hundred and sixty-two fountains and one thousand two hundred and forty-two troughs act as little oases in the desert of our streets by which some 250 million living creatures are refreshed annually. The association which has effected this humane work does not intended to squander its subscriptions on commemorative display, though these springs of water would provide a fine theme for some poetical outburst or for some member of the committee to stand forth, Moses-like and prominent. Instead, it contents itself with a more practical appeal for help. No one who lets himself consider for a while the daily suffering borne by the horses alone in our streets can doubt that the work of this association is an inestimable kindness shown to thousands of unfortunates, and beneath the notice of none.

HELP FOR CAB-DRIVERS.

An intelligent Japanese remarked recently that one of the most artistic and beautiful things in London was the hansom cab. Like many other beautiful things, its fate is doomed. It is rapidly giving way to the taxi-cab—much more rapidly than the "growler"—and what then will become of the 6,000 drivers? Many of them are becoming chauffeurs, but that resource is only open to the younger ones. Forty-four is the age-limit. The older ones must be found employment, but how? Their association is too poor to give them much help. No wonder a feeling of depression hangs over these excellent servants of the public. No longer is the merry sound of the concertina heard in the evening from the cab-shelter. The horse himself dose not set forth in the morning with the same elastic tread and chirpy tail as of yore. In this crisis in the men's fortunes Lord Rosebery comes to the rescue with an appeal through the "Daily Mail" to the kindly interest of the public. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of benevolent people who this year or the next will be wanting a driver or a coachman. To them we would say—give the cabman a chance.

TORPEDOES THE AIR.

We read of Professor Weichert's experiments with torpedoes that fly in the air at an incredible speed without any great sinking of heart. Torpedoes have proved anything but an unqualified success, in their orginal element at any rate. The Japanese performed prodigies of valour in towing fish torpedoes into Port Arthur, but they never did much harm. Far more damage was done by the floating mines. Torpedoes, too, have a habit of going astray. Our own unapproachable variety of the Hardcastle type, which could go 200 yards further than any other at something like thirty knots, now adorns the slimy bottom of the sea off Portland Bill. Professor Weichert's engine of destruction is reputed to fly some fifteen times as fast as the Hardcastle could swim, and he hopes to be able to steer it by means of Hertzian waves. It is a pretty picture, Zeppelin airships firing these aerial monsters which travel with the rapidity of a bullet, but they are likely to do more harm to the artilleryman than to anybody else. The French are finding out that Hertzian waves leave unpleasant mementoes behind in the shapes of eczen conjunctivitis, keratitis, and other equally undesirable complaints, compared with which even an aerial torpedo would be a blessing.

IN CORPORE SANO.

No one acquainted with the ideas of the Board of Education as set forth in its Codes will be surprised at the report of the Joint Committee on Physical Education. Its primary recommendation —that "physical should be compulsory in all schools"—has, indeed, long been inevitable, for the experts who can advise the teaching of singing on hygienic grounds evidently are swayed by the Swedish doctrines of development. In remarkably few years a whole host of systems, from these Swedish massage and breathing special ists to all kinds of "developers" and exercises, have successfully invaded society, and now this physical training finds itself publicly acclaimed by a Government Committee. Of its benefits there can be no question. The responsibility and the duty owed to his country by each individual has been brought home to us lately more than ever, and if there is no other result than this physical training, such doctrines will not have been preached in vain. The extensive playing fields of our costlier schools do their work well, but in the narrow playgrounds of city schools deformities grow unchecked. The report strikes a most hopeful note for future generations.

DESPISED ALLIES.

A medical correspondent to the "Nation," Dr. George Barford, gives his testimony to the value of the Daylight Saving Bill. He believes in it because he belives in sunlight. During the period of growth, he points out, facilities for sun and air are of sovereign importance. "So much direct sunlight means definitely more, so little means definitely less, in height and weight at the end of the growth period." Moreover, he comments on the potency in the well-being of adult life of the effect of sunshine on the "microbial foes of mankind." To the protective character of the solar rays we owe our "increasing immunity to many invisible but deadly germ antagonists." Mankind has taken a good many centuries to discover the importance of sun and air. Even now, though they are better than they used to be but a few years ago, our houses are not unvariably built to allow the approach of the sun and the passage of the air. Our descendants may marvel at the indifference we display to the great natural healing agencies. They may—we sincerely hope they will—think it the extreme of folly to waste the hours of daylight.

A "DOUBLE" HOAX.

There are a few people in this world who appear to think they have a mission to hoax Mr. Victor Grayson. For this Mr. Victor Grayson is himself responsible, and we have no pity for him. But it is another matter when innocent people are victimised for the purpose of the hoax. Mr. Lister, Lord Ribblesdale's son, was reported to have addressed a meeting of the Independent Labour Party at Rochdale in Mr. Grayson's company, and to have made a fiery Socialistic speech. Mr. Lister now disclaims the speech, and says he was not at the meeting. He was, in fact, impersonated. Whether all responsible for the arrangements were hoaxed, we cannot say. We trust they were. Anyhow, it is extraordinary that any man should be able to pass himself off before a public meeting as another and not altogether unknown man. The impostor may have resembled Mr. Lister in appearance, but when he opened his mouth he stood an excellent chance of being found out. Doubles there are. It is said that every one of us has his double. But voice and tricks of speech are generally infallible aids to the differentiation of two people. Theatrical managers in search of doubles for stage purposes have always discovered this. That is why speaking doubles are so seldom attempted on the stage.

THE IDLE BRAZILIAN FLEET.

If the Brazilian "Dreadnought" launched at Barrow ever reaches Rio de Janeiro an inglorious career at anchor probably awaits it. The Brazilians do not exercise their warships; they consider that it would cost too much in coal; and the fleet lies at its moorings collecting barnacles, while the officers live ashore. Were the Bay of Rio de Janeiro not such a safe anchorage the fleet would have to be kept moving if only to avoid going ashore. This is what happens in Chili, which has a fine fleet but no safe harbours. Some naval architect should devote his attention to the problem of designing a special type of warship for navies of these minor Powers. A combination of battleship and merchantman would seem, to be indicated, which might be earning an honest penny for its Government while keeping its officers in practice.

THE BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS.

When anyone enters the service of the Castle Line, says the "Manchester Guardian" founded by the late Sir Donald Currie, he is told, after has signed his contract, that the Company has only one book of instructions, of which a copy is thereupon presented to him. It is a Bible.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Halley's comet is now in the constellation Orion. Astronomers are quite confident as to its position, though it has not yet been seen even in the most powerful telescope. It is expected that it may become visible in the autumn of the present year. By the beginning of next year a small telescope, or even the naked eye, should be able to detect it. The time nominally taken by Halley's comet to revolve round the sun is seventy-four years, but disturbances due to the attractions of the planets, especially Jupiter, may increase this to seventy-nine years.

NEAREST THE SUN, APRIL 1910.

The indications are that the comet will reach its nearest distance from the sun (perihelion) in April, 1910. One of the most remarkable facts regarding Halley's comet is the different rates of motion in different parts of its orbit. Thus, while it took 32 1-2 years, viz., from December, 1856, to April, 1889, to go round the end of its orbit most remote from the sun (aphelion), it will traverse the similiar part of its path near the sun in two years. It is interesting to note that some astronomers identify Halley's comet with one which appeared while the Roman Emperor Augustus Cæsar, was celebrating games in honour of Venus. The common people took it for a celestial chariot carrying aloft the soul of Julius Cæsar.

A WONDERFUL RIVER.

In one respect the river Udong may claim to be the most remarkable in the world. For from December to June it flows south-east into the Mekong, while for the rest of the year it flows north-west into the Great Lake. This curious river is some 60 miles long, and connects the Mekong with Great Lake, which serves as a reservoir for its surplus waters. Pnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, lies at the junction of the two rivers. During the latter half of the year the Mekong is in flood, and its waters stand above the level of the Great Lake. The Udong then carries off the surplus waters to the reservoir. When the flood subside the water in the lake, now at a higher level, drains, off through the Udong into the Mekong.

BRICKS OF ANT-HILLS.

A recent traveller in Central Africa describes an interesting use of the soil of anthills. It appears that it makes excellent bricks of which houses are built. The natives tread it with water into a dough like substance, which is shaped in rough wooden moulds. It it then dried in the sun, and afterwards baked in native kilns. The same substance is found to make excellent tennis courts. It is mixed with water into a thick paste, spread on the ground, and smoothed over with the hands.

EATING FLIES.

The same traveller tells us how the natives in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa esteem a species of fly as an excellent article of diet. It is known as the "Kungu," and appears to be peculiar to the lake. At certain seasons of the year they appear in enormous numbers, and are sometimes blown in myriads over the land. If this happens near a village the natives come out eagerly to gather them up. They make them into what they consider a delicious confectionery.

CLOTHES MADE OF FISH SKINS.

The skin of a fish does not suggest itself as a suitable material for the making of clothes, yet it is used for this purpose by a tribe of Tartars in Manchuria. They inabit the banks of the Peony River, and live by fishing and hunting. During the the last hundred years they have become nearly extinct owing to the invasion of their domain by agricultural Chinese. They are known as Fish-skin Tartars. The fish they use is the Tamara a species of salmon. Both flesh and skin of this fish are supposed to possess woderful heat-giving properties.

VILLAGES IN VOLCANO.

One of the most remarkable volcanic craters in the world is that of Asosan, in Japan. The outer crater is the largest in the world, measuring from ten to fourteen miles in diameter. It is popularly said to contain one hundred villages! Yet it is an active volcano, and eruptions are recorded in 1884, 1889, and 1894. The wall of the outer crater rises to a height of two thousand feet. There is only one break in it, viz., that on the western side, where the river Shira-gawa issues.

BRAIN AND RIGHT HAND.

In a lecture on the brain in relation to right-handedness, Prof. Mott alluded to an interesting fact. The use of the right hand it appears is controlled from the left hemisphere of the brain. Yet, as Prof. Mott points out, centuries of the use of the right hand rather than the left have not caused this part of the brain to become larger or heavier than the corresponding part on the other side. This curious fact seems to furnish an interesting argument against the inheritance of acquired characters.

HOW TO KNOW HEMLOCK.

The occasional reports in the papers of children or animals being poisoned by eating some umbelliferous plant emphasise the importance of being able to distinguish the dangerous ones. In the case of hemlock itself, the most poisonous of all, this is not difficult. Notice first the dark green, much cut and divided leaves, and the peculiar odour which botanists call fetid. But perhaps the most obvious thing, and that which most easily distinguishes the hemlock from all other umbelliferous plants is the stem. This is smooth, polished, slightly furrowed and of a green colour, blotched and spotted with purple. No other member of the order has a stem in the least like it.

BREEDING PEARLS.

The fancy that pearls may breed takes an interest of its own when we hear that Darwin was persuaded to glance at it. But it is still more attractive in the psychological point of view. The story is old, but eternally edifying on that account. No report of miracle can be rejected when persons of credit and official standing declared, one after another, that pearls had multiplied in their hands, and called respectable witnesses to confirm the statement. We may know it cannot be true, but we must not tell them so. Dr. Dennys wrote, very reasonably, "there is evidence of pearls actually formed here, in Singapore, sufficient to hang a man if the same testimony were produced in a case of murder; and that, after all, is the nearest approach we can make to absolute proof." The fact is undeniable. When I heard of of marvels, spiritualistic and other, attested by witnesses beyond suspicion, I recall this case with profit.

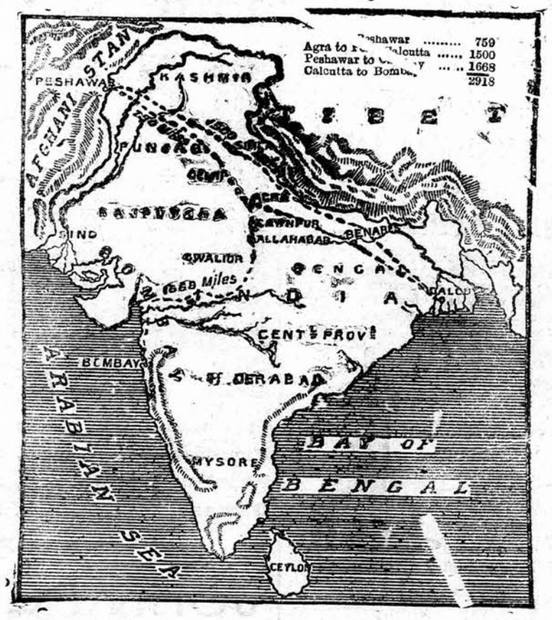
A PEARL FARMER.

Dr. Dennys took a post in the service of the Straits Government thirty years ago. He very soon heard of breeding pearls, and made inquiries. It was, and is, an article of faith among Malays, as little subject to question as the breeding of poultry. But Dr. Dennys applied only to white residents. He heard of a lady who had made a pleasant supplement to her income for years by selling the produce of a pearl farm, so to call it. She could not be identified, unfortunately, but other experienced deponents turned turned up, willing to give all information. It is not every pearl which will breed—those most promising coming Borneo and Java. But they are not distinguished by any signs visible or inherent. Professor Huxley himself was induced to analyse a breeding pearl, and he could find nothing whatever in its composition different from that of the ordinary species. But experience is the best judge.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Four or five of the right sort should be placed in a box upon a bed of silk cotton, with fifteen to thirty grains of white rice, uncooked, and the whole covered up with silk cotton, which in the Produce of the Ceiba tree. Thus the deposit remains for twelve months or so. Some authorities hold that the box must not be touched; others think that a slight disturbance has no bad effect. If all goes well, "objects resembling small seed pearls will be found in varying numbers when it is opened; also, the parent pearls will have grown larger—generally, not always. After another rest of six months or more new seeds should be discovered, and the first lot should still be growing. By this time, also, a singular phenomenon will be observed on the grains of rice. "A small circular bite seems to have been taken from the end of each." The number of seed pearls corresponds with the number of grains thus bitten.

Something Like a Motor Tyre Test.



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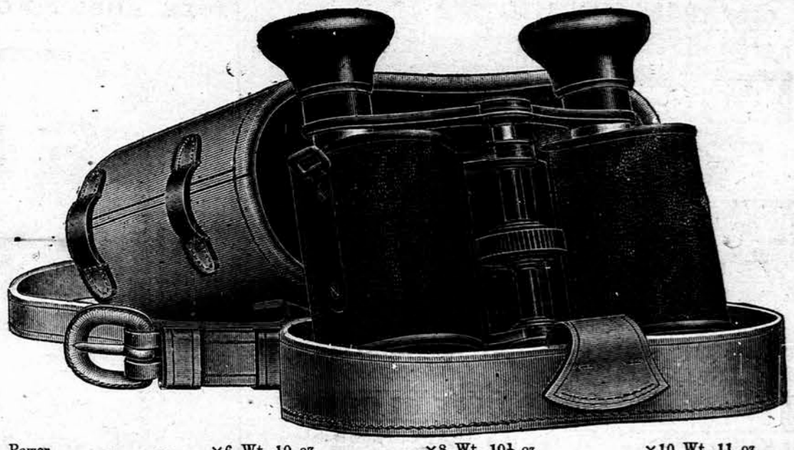

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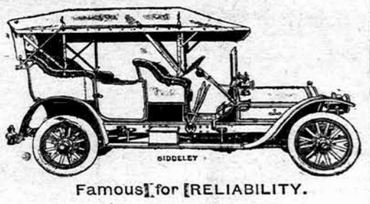

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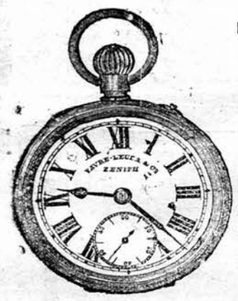

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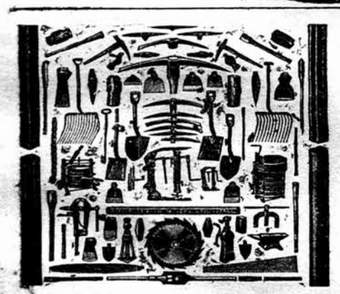

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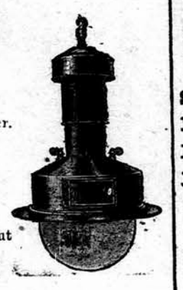

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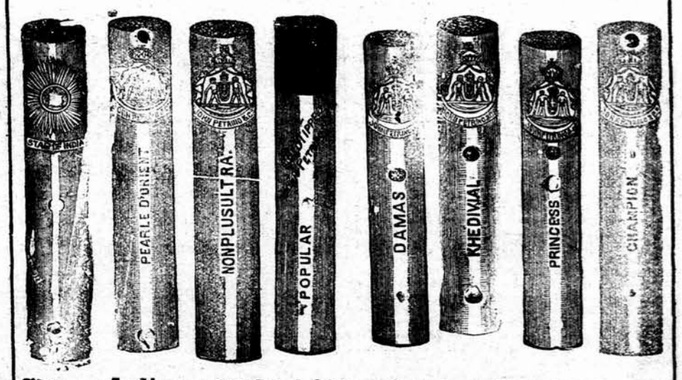

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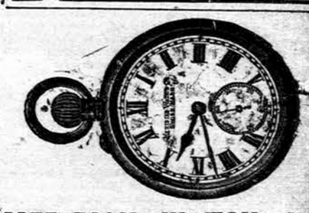

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